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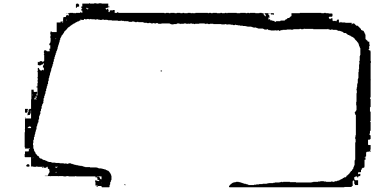

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CHEADLE CHURCH.

TRANSACTIONS

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VISITS AND EXCURSIONS MADE BY THE SOCIETY IN 1896.

May 8th.—Royal Museum, Peel Park, Salford.

May 20th.—Oldham District: Rocher Vale and Hartshead Pike.

June 6th.—Haddon: Ancient Gravestones at Bakewell.

June 18th.—Cheadle.

June 27th.—Whalley Church and Abbey.

July 8th.—Bramall Hall, Cheshire.

July 18th.—Hawarden.

August 3rd.—Arbor Low and Hartington.

August 19th.—Wardley Hall.

August 29th.—Hathersage.

September 12th.—Lydiate and Halsall.

Meetings for the Reading of Papers, Discussions, and Exhibition of Antiquities were held monthly during the winter session in the Chetham College, Manchester.

The Annual Conversazione took place at the City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester, on Friday, November 27th, 1896.

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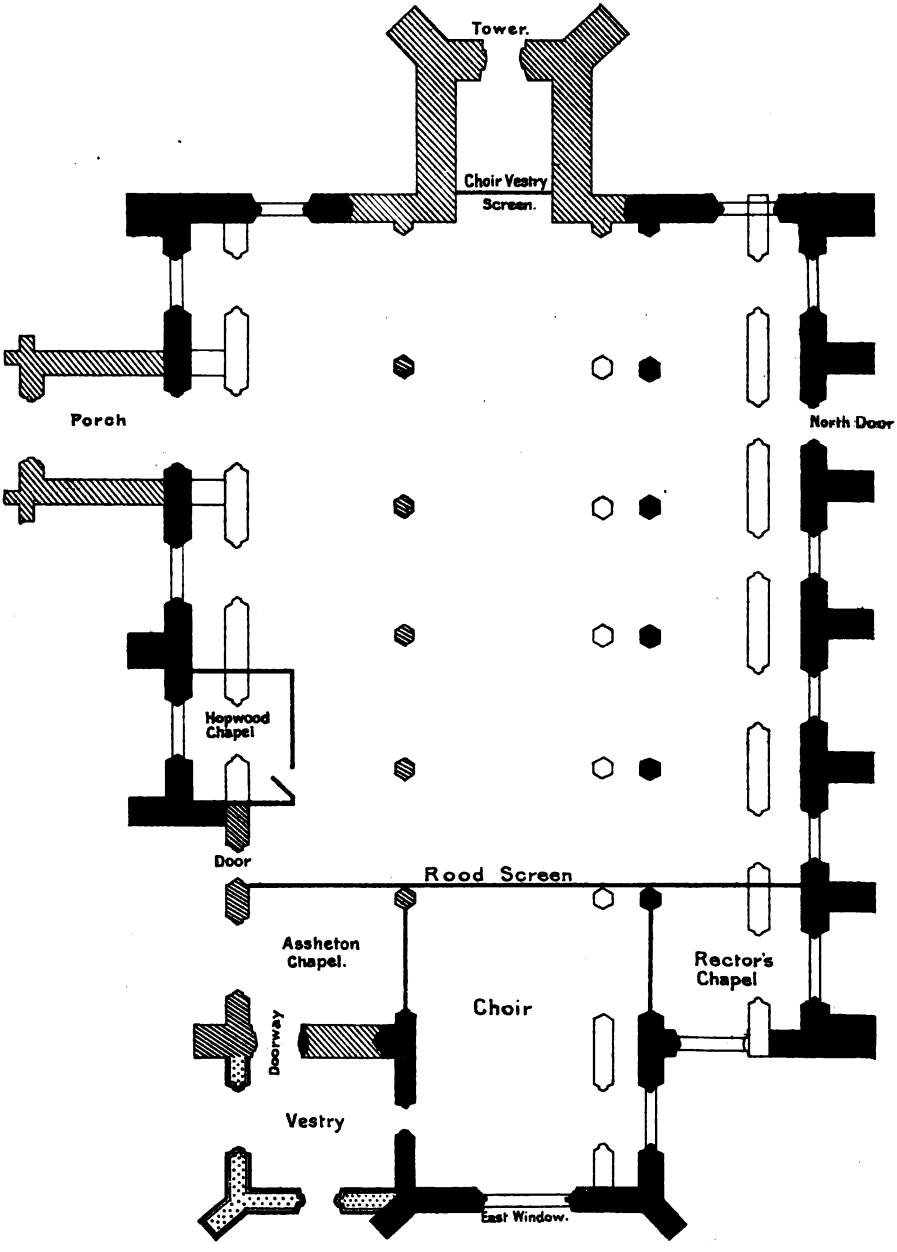
GROUND PLAN OF MIDDLETON CHURCH.



The diagonal shaded portions and the white outlines indicate the plan of Cardinal Langley's church, the shaded portions being still *in situ*.

The black portions show the work of Sir Richard Ashton in 1524.

The dotted portions represent masonry probably of post-Reformation times.

ON MIDDLETON PARISH CHURCH.

BY JOHN DEAN.

IN a former paper, read before this Society, I said that I had for a considerable time been collecting antiquarian notes relating to Middleton Church. On that occasion I confined myself to an attempt to deal with the work of Cardinal Langley at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and I wish now to take a further step in research.

This building is notable on account of the men who have played great parts in church and state, in peace and war, who either sleep within its walls or have been closely connected with its history, and because it is itself a memorial of one of the greatest crises in the history of this country, when the bowmen of Lancashire, led in person by local men such as Edward Stanley and Richard Ashton,* nobly did their duty and averted a great national danger. It interests the antiquary because it contains in various parts of the interior remains of ancient work and memorials to the departed worthies

* I have adopted this spelling instead of "Assheton" or "Asheton." All three forms are found in ancient documents.

above mentioned, upon which I hope to treat in a future paper.

Many alterations and additions in the building are undated and unrecorded, and the present paper is an attempt to assign to them approximate dates, and to arrive at reasonable conclusions with respect to structural puzzles that the church contains.

In the absence of documentary evidence as to the origin of the church we shall have to be guided entirely by the style and character of the architectural remains, and such evidence as we have of its extreme antiquity consists in the ancient remnants built up in the western arch and in other places, some of which are evidently the work of some part of the Norman period, while others have been supposed to belong to the Saxons.

The first historical evidence of a church at Middleton occurs in the early part of the reign of Henry III. In a document of that period, a quit-claim of land made by Roger de Middleton and Alan, his son, the names of "Peter, parson of Middleton," and "Thomas, clerk of Middleton," are found as attesting witnesses. The quit-claim was a grant of land to the abbey of Stanlaw, on the banks of the Mersey, in Cheshire, which abbey was afterwards transferred to Whalley. The next reference is to the fact that in the "Valor Beneficiorum" of Pope Nicholas, in the year 1292, the value of the living is given as £13. 6s. 8d., which in 1534, when the Liber Regis, or King's Book, was drawn up, had risen to £36. 3s. 11½d. In these references there is no mention of the building, but in the beginning of the fifteenth century it is recorded that the church was pulled down and rebuilt by a native of the parish, who had risen to be lord high chancellor of England under Henry IV. This was Thomas de Langley, who, in addition to his

secular office, was Cardinal and Prince Bishop of Durham. He consecrated the new church by licence of the Bishop of Lichfield on the 22nd August, 1412.

But the nave is evidently of much later date, being in the latest Perpendicular or Tudor style, and it is recorded that shortly before the Reformation the body of the church was again pulled down and rebuilt by Sir Richard Ashton, the lord of the manor, who in the history of Lancashire is always referred to as "the hero of Flodden." This is shown by an inscription on the parapet of the south aisle, which, when in its perfect condition, ran as follows, "Ric Assheton et uxr. ej. Anno dni mdxxiv."

These are the only records we have of the ancient history of the edifice, and we are, therefore, compelled to rely on architectural evidence for any further conclusions that we may draw. There are many points of construction in various parts of the building that are very perplexing. The late rector, Mr. Brewster, once said to me that "They are hard nuts to crack. I can only suppose that the later builders were put to shifts in the using up of old materials."

That is not a satisfactory answer to an archæologist, and this paper is an attempt to solve some of these puzzles.

I tried to show, on a former occasion,* that the tower and porch must be regarded as remnants of the church built and consecrated by Cardinal Langley in 1412.

It will be my object in the present paper to deal with the rest of the structure, in order to determine how much was re-erected by Sir Richard Ashton in 1524, and to what periods other parts of the church may be assigned.

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* *Transactions*, vol. xi., p. 57.

The most convenient starting place will be the west end. Taking a general view of the west front no one can fail to be struck with its picturesque but rather lobsided appearance. It is not symmetrical. The tower is not in the centre. The north clearstory wall goes about five feet northwards before turning to the east, whereas the south clearstory runs eastwards flush with the south face of the tower buttress.

There is another point quite as interesting, and that is the difference in the pitch between the roof of the north aisle and that of the south aisle. The roof of the north is much flatter than that of the south aisle. This should be borne in mind, because, as we shall see, that fact has an important bearing on an interesting question which was only touched upon in my former paper. Namely, how was it that the well-built church of Cardinal Langley had to be pulled down in little over a century after its consecration?

Inside, we shall be able to find an answer. But first, we must examine the outside of the building, and commence with the west end of the north aisle. First notice that the style is Debased Perpendicular, or what is commonly called Tudor, and agrees with the period during which Ashton lived, the first half of the sixteenth century. In taking a general view of this north side, we may notice the poor quality of the masonry, and the evidence that it affords of the indifferent manner in which the men of a former time carried out their repairs and restorations. The late Mr. Samuel Grundy, a master mason and builder, whose long practical experience and general knowledge of the subject enabled him to render me most valuable assistance in the study of this building, used to say that the manner in which the stonework was put together in some places that he had repaired made him

think that it was not all the work of skilled masons. The stones inside had been thrown together in a random manner, the facings had been put in so clumsily, and the mortar used was so bad that it looked as if the masons had left some of the work to be done by labourers and quarrymen.

When we look at the window heads of this north aisle and clearstory, we see that they are all of the debased style of the sixteenth century. The clearstory windows, twelve in number, are all three-light windows, and the lights have three centred heads covered with flat lintels. The battlements of the clearstory parapet are rude and clumsy, and very irregular in their elevation, scarcely any two together being of the same height.

The first four windows of the north aisle from the west end have four centred heads of three lights each, every light having trefoiled heads, but the two windows of the rector's chapel, one looking north and the other looking east, are of the three-centre or half elliptic shape of arch, the north window having four lights and the east window five lights, all of them plain, without featherings or foliations. It is well known that the four-centred arch received the name of Tudor from the fact that it only came into general use during the latter part of the fifteenth century, and it prevailed during the period of the Tudor dynasty, while the three-centre arch was later still, and is generally characteristic of very late and debased work and inferior masonry. From this it will be seen that it is impossible for any of this north aisle to belong to Cardinal Langley's building, consecrated in 1412, and it must, therefore, either have been erected by Ashton at the same time as the south aisle or at a later period. The probability is, as we shall see, that the chapel was again rebuilt or altered in post-Reformation

times, while the north aisle containing the four Tudor windows is the work of Sir Richard Ashton.

The window on the north side of the chancel is an elliptic one, like the two chapel windows, but with only three lights, which are trefoiled at the heads, while those of the chapel are plain.

Passing round to the east end we see that all the wall above the level of the window-sill has been rebuilt at some recent time. This was done in 1847 by the then rector, Richard Durnford, afterwards bishop of Chichester. The present chancel window bears no resemblance to the one that it replaced, which was a debased window of seven lights, with a transom but no tracery.

The vestry at the south-east corner of the church is rather curious, on account of the lowness of its roof, and it is an independent erection, not bonded in with either the walls of the chancel on the one side or with the south chapel on the other. This would seem to show that the vestry must have been built later than either the chancel or the chapel, and it may have been built so low in order to avoid darkening their windows, though this necessitated excavating the ground so as to get the floor low enough to provide sufficient head room. We shall see confirmation of this inside.

We notice that on this south side of the church there is a great deal of ornamentation. There is hardly a doubt that much of it must be the remnants of Cardinal Langley's building, used up by the builders of 1524, but other portions are likely to belong to later times.

This is shown by the rude setting out of some parts of the work, and also by the fact of the mullet being used as one of the ornaments, that being the charge on the shield of the Ashtons of Middleton, who only became

possessed of the estate in 1438, or twenty-six years after Langley's edifice was finished and consecrated.

Comparing the south aisle and clearstory with those of the north, we see striking points of difference. The general style of the work (always excepting the porch) is Tudor, like the north side, but, unlike the north side, the south aisle is richly ornamented. The mullions of the north clearstory windows are flush with the outside face of the wall, but those of the south clearstory are set back inside the opening about one-third of the thickness of the walls. This is common in old churches.

Another difference between the north and south sides is the carving of the battlements. The merlons on the north have an ogee moulding running along their tops, but not continued round their sides, whereas those on the south have the mouldings mitred and returned, and carried all round the merlons and embrazures.

In the south chapel, adjoining the vestry, the windows are like those of the north chapel, of the elliptical or three-centre type. Still more significant, the east wall of the chapel is not bonded in with the south wall of the chancel, and the chapel parapet, instead of terminating on one of the piers between two of the clearstory windows, finishes up to the glass in one of the openings. Noticing this, I turned to see if the north chapel parapet did the same, and found that it was so, only not so high as on the south side, which is accounted for by the pitch of the roof being flatter.

The two chantry chapels may have been pulled down and rebuilt since the reconstruction of the nave, and evidence in the interior agrees with this idea. Canon Andrew suggested that the east wall of this south chapel may have been pulled down when the excavations were made for the vestry and rebuilt in its present style.

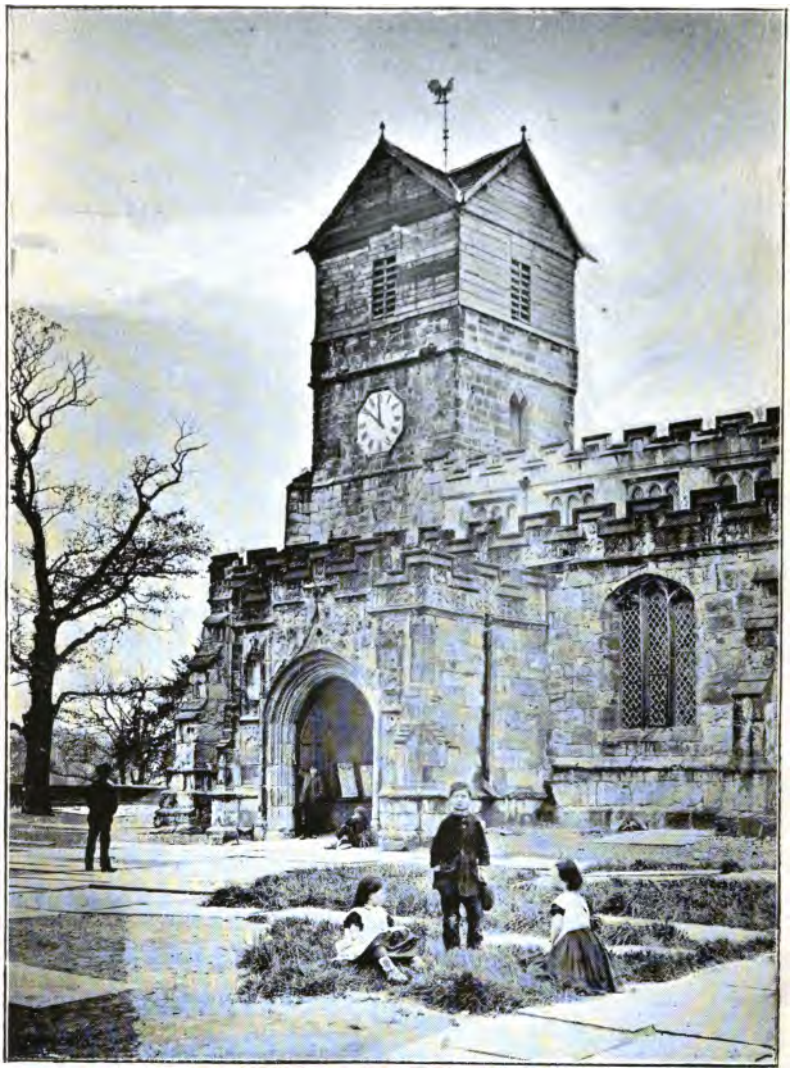
The ornamentation is confined to the lower parts of

the building, the parapets of the clearstory being quite plain. We cannot tell whether this was always so, because the appearance of the stonework shows that it has been renewed comparatively recently. I can find no record of the date when this was done, but probably it was a plain piece of work carried out by some of the eighteenth century wardens.

All the other windows of the south aisle, except the west one, are four-centre windows of three lights, each of them trefoiled, like the corresponding windows of the north aisles. Bearing in mind that the south sides of mediæval churches were generally more decorated than the north, we see no reason for supposing that the two aisles were the work of different men or done at different times.

The probability is that Ashton extended the north aisle at the same time as he did the south aisle. There is, however, a question whether the priest's door, leading into the Ashton Chapel, may not be an exception. This doorway, and the small window above it, are different from any other openings in the church. They are what has been called a "shouldered arch," from its fancied resemblance to the neck and shoulders of a man without head, though it cannot properly be called an arch at all, because it is flat at the head. The jambs are curved inwards near the top, and then carried straight upwards for a few inches, and then the opening is covered with a flat lintel. This kind of arch does not seem to have been confined to any one period or style, as Parker gives dated examples, ranging from 1120 to 1300,* and states that they are also to be found in very late work, so that they are no guides as to the date of a building unless the mouldings and ornaments upon them have some

* See note on page 26.



MIDDLETON CHURCH PORCH AND TOWER.

MIDDLETON CHURCH, 1897.

distinct character. In this case there is reason for thinking that this portion of the wall (like the porch and the tower) was left standing when Sir Richard Ashton rebuilt the church in 1524. In all the other windows of the nave and doors there is scarcely any attempt at mouldings, but this doorway shows traces and remains of elaborate and deeply cut mouldings, and is therefore likely to belong to an earlier period than the work around it. Another fact points to the same conclusion. The east wall of the Hopwood Chapel, where it joins the Ashton Chapel wall and turns to the south, is not bonded in with it. It appears as if it had been built up to a wall already standing. This seems to show that the Ashton Chapel wall must have originally continued westward, and, therefore, that the south aisle was then single as the north aisle is now, and, if so, it gives us the original width of Langley's church. It also shows that the Hopwood Chapel, at least as it is now, only dates from the time of Ashton's rebuilding (1524). There is a carved stone on the south-east angle of the parapet of this chapel, but no one has ever been able to make out its meaning. It looks like a jumble of letters, which may have been intended as initials of names, and they may have had some reference to the names of the family of Hopwood at the time, but their meaning, if they have any, seems to be an insoluble mystery.

Now inside the church, commencing with this same chapel, we see nothing in it to negative the idea of the date mentioned. It is of panelled black oak, with twisted spiral railings surmounted with a plain cornice. This part of the work is probably of the Jacobean or late Stuart period, but there are four panels near the door on the east wall which are carved with the peculiar wavy pattern that was so common in the Tudor times,

commonly called the "linen pattern." On close examination these panels seem to have been inserted in framework of a later date, and therefore they are very likely to be pre-Reformation work, used up at a later time.

There is a piscina behind the wainscoting on the south wall and a corbel on the east wall, which is probably the bracket on which was placed the votive statue in pre-Reformation times. Colonel Hopwood informs me that the statue of the Virgin formerly stood upon this bracket, but he could not give me the date of the charter by which the family hold the pew or chapel.

The most ancient and interesting part of the church is the arch under the tower. The stones of this arch and other remnants built into the walls and pillars and arches in various other parts of the building are evidences that show this church to be of remote antiquity. The original arch would of course have been semi-circular, and its present shape is owing to its having been rebuilt. The broken-jointed way in which the voussoirs are put together shows that the stones composing the arch are not *in situ*, but it is not known who rebuilt it in a manner so different from its original shape. From the description of Cardinal Langley's edifice given by Bishop Bourghill, "Tam in opere lapsideo, quam in tectura arte mirifica et perpolita," &c., it does not seem likely that it was done by him, and it must therefore be put down to a later period when men had ceased to take a pride in their work and Gothic architecture was decaying.

The ornaments on the capitals, the bases of the pillars, and the zigzag mouldings of the arch constitute the evidence on which to rely. They are of very rude and primitive character, and the cutting is very shallow. The principal ornaments are the square billet and round billet, and the chevron or zigzag, with cabled neckmoulds

and starlike ornaments on the cushions of the caps, and the cushions are fluted. Rounded billets are also to be seen built into the arch behind the pulpit, and there is the cabling on the neckmoulds of the two pillars at the entrance to the chancel, though these are at present covered with cement. With regard to these ornaments on the western arch, the fact of these billets and chevrons and other ornaments being here is a proof that the work is not of the earliest period of the Norman style. To make this clear, a short description of the origin and development of the Norman style of architecture may be given from the works of Mr. J. H. Parker and Professor Willis—and I shall not mention any building that I have not personally visited and studied by the light of standard writers.

The earliest Norman arches were generally semi-circular, and not recessed at all, but consisted of one or two single square-edged orders. In later times, when the walls were of great thickness, the arches were made of three or four, or in some cases as many as seven or eight, recessions or rings, properly called orders, each of which receded from the outside face of the wall, so that they looked like a number of arches built one over another, each of them projecting a step over the one next beneath it. At first the arches were left quite plain, or at most with a plain beading cut upon them. As time went on, workmen more expert began to cut off and chamfer the square edges of the arches, and the next step forward was the cutting of mouldings, and after that ornaments of a very simple kind were introduced. Parker says: "The zigzag ornament is used, but not so abundantly as at a later period . . . the billet is also used, but sparingly, and perhaps not before 1100."

All these early mouldings and ornaments were roughly

cut and very shallow, for the simple reason that the men had no tools enabling them to carve with accuracy, or to cut to any great depth. It seems to us a strange fact that the chisel was unknown to the early Norman builders. Such carving as they did was always done with the axe, which is even yet used for some kinds of work, and is not a bad tool in good hands. Mr. J. H. Parker says further: "The chisel was used for carving on stone in Italy and the south of France at an earlier period, but not in Normandy or the north of France, much earlier than in England. After this usage was introduced, the workmen seem to have gloried in it and revelled in it, and the profusion of rich Norman sculptured ornament in the latter half of the twelfth century is quite wonderful."

The mouldings and ornaments of this arch at Middleton are all very rude and shallow in the cutting, and we are thus enabled to form an idea of the period to which they belong. Early Norman work was destitute of either ornament or of what we now understand as mouldings. Towards the end of the eleventh century mouldings and ornaments were introduced, but all very simple, easily worked with the axe. Professor Willis in his *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*, based upon the writings of the monk Gervase, an eyewitness of what he describes, says that the chisel was not used in the building of Conrad's choir at Canterbury between 1096 and 1130. And it is clearly laid down by Parker that there is nowhere to be found any of the deeply cut moulded work, for which the chisel was required, of any ascertained date earlier than 1120.

Now this shows that all the work done previous to about the year 1120 was executed with the axe, and as this work on the arch at Middleton Church is evidently axe work, the only question that wants settling is, to

what part of the period between the Conquest and the year 1120 does this work belong?

According to Parker, the chevron and the billet were among the earliest ornaments to be used. But there are several other ornaments here. The one on the face of the cushion of the outer shaft on the south side of the arch is very similar in pattern to one in a like position on the abacus of the south-western pier in the chapel of the Tower of London, though the one at Middleton is more rudely cut. The date of that portion of the work in the Tower of London is given as 1080; this of course does not prove the work at Middleton to be of the same age, because this same ornament was in use many years afterwards, and when we look at the number and variety of the patterns cut here, some of which did not come into use until a later period, it shows that this work must have been done at a time when the use of ornament had made some progress, though the execution shows that they were only gropings after an ideal. It may be said that variety of the ornamentation argues distinctly in favour of a late date for the work, but this would be a mistake. It was not always the case that the simple country church was left undecorated nor the pompous abbey covered with ornament. To illustrate this point I need only point to the two cases of Iffley Church, a small church near Oxford, and Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds. Iffley Church was built in the richest and purest Norman style, and profusely decorated, while Kirkstall Abbey, built a few years later (founded in 1152), is decorated very sparingly. We have to look at the style of the work, and this at Middleton is evidently both rude and early. We are thus led to the conclusion that it must be assigned to the time of the earliest introduction of these ornaments, and, of course, previous to the introduction

of the chisel. We are therefore confined to the period between about 1090 to 1120 or 1130 as the time when this church was in all probability erected.

It has been a disputed point whether the shafts of the pillars on each side the arch are *in situ* or not. It was the opinion of the late Mr. Grundy that this arch was the original western entrance to the first church, and that the pillars had been reversed and raised in the rebuilding of the edifice, so as to recede from the inside of the church, instead of from the outside to the inside, as would be the case if they were outside the building. This idea is confirmed by examination of the conditions of the stonework. We can see that both the pillars and the arch have been raised by the insertion of other stones underneath. The stone of which this church is built is very liable to crumble away on the surface wherever it is exposed to the weather, but wherever it is under cover the toolmarks are as fresh as if newly done.

Further, although the axework ornaments in the chapel of the Tower of London, and in Canterbury, are not as accurately and regularly cut as chisel-work would have been, yet the edges are quite sharp and fresh; whereas the ornaments in this arch and pillars are all more or less frayed and rounded off at the edges, and the surfaces have crumbled. In the porch, which is more exposed to the weather than the inside, the stones which have their toolmarks weathered away on the outside are quite fresh looking on the inside, and when we look at the arch behind the pulpit a similar thing is to be seen. The billets are all crumbled on their surfaces (except those that have been tampered with), while the stones set in the same arch show the toolmarks quite sharp and fresh.

These facts can only be explained by supposing that the decayed stones were originally on the outside of the

building, and, therefore, the idea must be considered reasonable that the archway was the western entrance to the Norman church, but that it has been considerably raised by inserting other stones under the bases of the pillars and under the springers of the arch.

There is one point here that has puzzled many people, the explanation of which is very simple. If we look at the tower archway from the middle of the nave we see it is not in the middle of the west wall. The fact is, at the last rebuilding, the north clearstory, and of course the north arcading which carries it, were carried about five feet northwards before turning to the east, whereas the south clearstory goes straight east from the tower. The perpendicular joint between the tower and the north clearstory is plainly to be seen, and if we measure the thickness of the north wall from that point southwards, it will throw the archway into the centre; that is, if the north wall had been built straight east from the tower, as the south wall was, the arch would have been in the middle of the west wall.

The authorities, who restored the church in 1868, seem to have entirely overlooked this, for in plastering over the rubble walling between the arch and the old roof, they actually covered a portion of the ashlar work on the north side, in order to make the ridge or crown of the roof come centrally between the present north and south walls. Time is protesting against this outrage, for the joints both of the rubble and the ashlar walling begin to show through the coating of plaster that the true place for the ridge of Cardinal Langley's building should be above the crown of the western arch.

We now turn from the most ancient to the most modern work, *viz.*, the two chantry chapels and the chancel. In passing, notice two stones built into the

north wall, which appear to be of the same period of workmanship as the stones in the tower arch that we have just considered. One of these stones is in the eastern jamb of the first window from the west end of the wall, and the other is close up to the corbel between the second and third windows. They are both carved in a rude kind of diaper pattern, and are axework, as is all other Norman work here.

The north chantry (now filled by the organ) was founded by Cardinal Langley and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Cuthbert,* but in modern times it has always been known as the Rector's Chapel.

The south chantry, dedicated to St. Chad† and St. Margaret, which is now known as the Ashton Chapel (or Sir Raphe's), was probably founded by a member of the Barton family (they being the manorial lords at the time), and it was consecrated by the cardinal at the same time that he consecrated the church and his own chantry in 1412. When these were consecrated there would certainly be an altar and a piscina in each of them, but none remain now. There is what appears to be a remnant of a piscina built into the eastern jamb of the arch leading from the chancel into the north chapel. It is a projecting piece of stonework, about the usual shape and size of one side of a piscina, and nobody has been able to give any explanation of its probable use. The idea of there having been a rebuilding of these chapels since Ashton's time is strengthened by an examination of the construction. If we look at the first pillar on the

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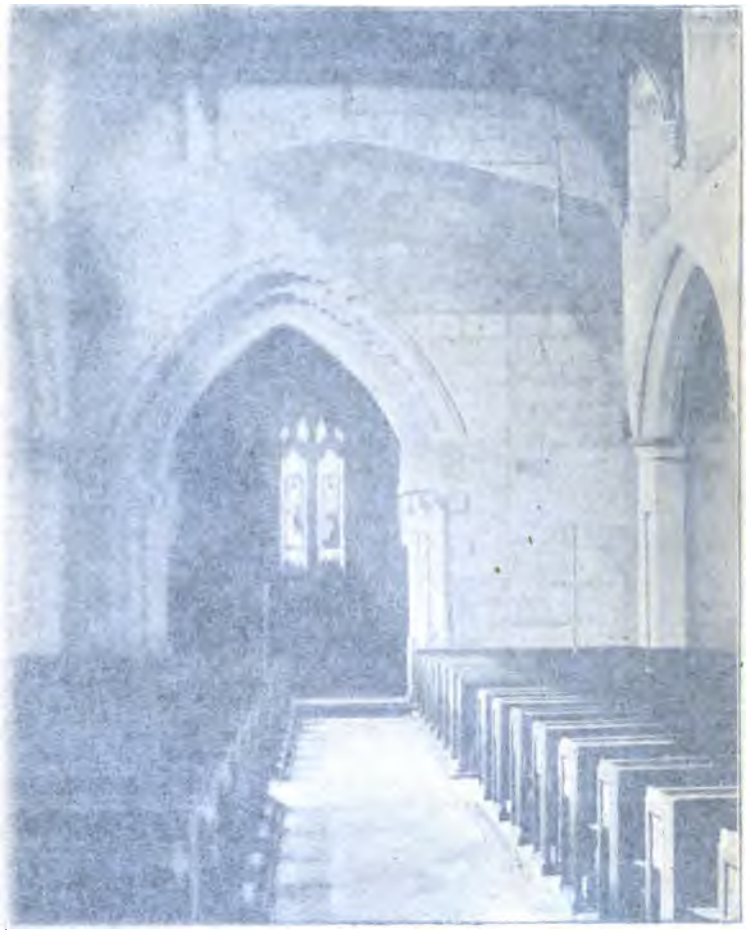
*The dedication to St. Cuthbert is probably connected with the fact of Cardinal Langley being prince-bishop of Durham, where the cathedral contains the tomb of St. Cuthbert.

†St. Chad was the patron saint of Lichfield, in which diocese Middleton was at that period.

MIDDLETON CHURCH.

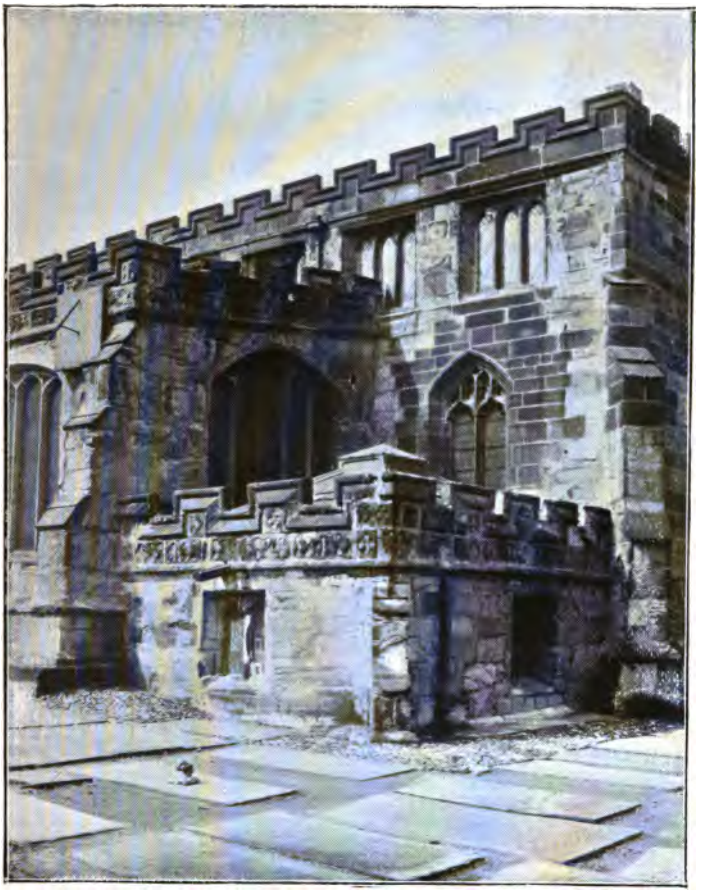
Tower Arch, showing Line of Langley's Roof above, and Doorway leading from the Old Tower to Langley's Roof.

[illegible] WINDOW OF THE ABBEY CHAPEL



. . . TON CHURCH.

. . . Langley's Roof Above, and Doorway
. . . to Tower to Langley's Roof.



MIDDLETON CHURCH.

VESTRY FROM S.E. AND E. WINDOW OF THE ASHTON CHAPEL.

north side we can see that there is a joining running up the centre of the pillar and through the cap, as if put together at two different dates, and in the wall space above, forming the spandrel between the arches, there is an unbonded joint running all the way up to the sill of the window above. The window heads of the chapels, instead of being obtusely-pointed four-centre ones, like the other windows of the aisles, have rounded tops. This form of arch, drawn from three centres, is a sign of very late and inferior work. No doubt this work is bad, for the parapets outside, instead of terminating against the wall between the clearstory windows, are actually built so as to rise across the window-sill and finish against the glass! When we examine the junction of the south chapel with the chancel we see that the two are not bonded together, and that the chapel wall has been built up against the chancel wall, clearly showing that the two were built at different dates and that the chapel was built after the chancel.

On the south side of the sacrarium is a portion of wall, evidently modern, which helps to support the theory already mentioned. This was the doorway which formerly led into the vestry, and which was built up about the year 1872, when the present entrance was made leading out of Sir Raphe's chapel. What was the original use of this room? Some suppose that it may have been intended for a private chapel, or oratory, and others that it was "always a priest's vestry, or sacristy, and from its position very convenient for the priest to reach the altar." Canon Andrew, in 1892, showed that the doorway was just in the place where the sedilia and the piscina would have been in pre-Reformation times, and; even if of oak, instead of being recessed in the wall, either one or the other would have been placed against the wall where this

built-up doorway now is. Secondly, he pointed out that there was no moulding round the opening. The edge of the stonework has been chamfered off in a rough and ready fashion, but there was no attempt whatever at ornament or moulding. We saw outside this vestry was an independent structure, and the evidence seems to point to the probability that it was re-erected after the Reformation. This conclusion is much strengthened by some of the parapet stones being old material used up while other parts were new, because some of the ornaments are of the Langley period, while one of the ornaments carved outside on the parapet is a mullet, the well-known charge on the Ashton coat-of-arms, and the mullet is pierced. The full significance of this mullet being pierced will be seen when I explain that the Ashtons of Middleton did not bear the mullet pierced until about the year 1664-5. At the first visitation of the heralds in Lancashire, 1533, the quarter representing Ashton is given as "Argent, on a mullet sable, an annulet of the field." This was the coat granted to the hero of Flodden, who had the mullet as above given carved on the rood screen, and to show that it was thus borne until the middle of the seventeenth century we have only to look at the brass of General Ashton in the sacrarium, where the mullet is engraved as described above, and, as the parliamentary commander only died in 1650, it is quite clear that up to that time the mullet of the Middleton Ashtons was charged with an annulet. But at the visitation of Sir William Dugdale in 1664-5, which was the last heraldic visitation held for the county, the coat allowed was: "Argent, a mullet pierced sable." This goes to prove that the pierced mullet must have been carved on the parapet of the vestry at some period after 1665, and, if so, that the present vestry was not erected until after that date.

We may suppose, then, that the Ashtons of that time, who were Puritans, wanted to add a vestry to the church, and would naturally prefer to build it in a style to match the older work; but, having no scruples about destroying all marks of Popery, they broke the doorway into the chancel at the same time, and the floor may have been excavated and laid so much lower than the level of the church floor in order to provide sufficient head room inside without raising the walls so high as to darken the windows of the chapel and chancel. The idea is confirmed by the fact that the east window is blocked up in the lower portion as if they had been compelled to partially darken it.

The men of that time, when altering or repairing any church, were likely to destroy old architecture as relics of Popery. We have an example of this in the rood screen, which I hope at some future time to deal with, and also to describe the painted glass.

The chantries may have been dismantled about this time and the vestry added afterwards. If so, the making of a doorway through the south wall of the chancel would be an opportunity for demolishing another relic of Popery, so that the disappearance of the choir piscina may be accounted for. So broken through it was, though perhaps not as supposed for the purpose of making it "convenient for the priest to reach the altar," but probably to suit the preacher, and to enable him more readily to doff the surplice and don the gown.

Considering, then, that the chapel walls are not bonded in with the chancel walls, and that the style of the chapel windows is different from everything else in the church, we can account for the disappearance of the piscinas by supposing that the chapels were probably altered or rebuilt in their present form in Puritan times.

In closing this attempt to trace the successive changes in the fabric by the light of architecture, the structural puzzles are difficult to solve. They are facts that need accounting for, and all we can do is to adopt theories that agree with the facts, so that they may be regarded as reasonable solutions. The conclusions to which the evidence leads may be stated as follows:—

(1) As the south-east doorway, leading into the Ashton Chapel, and the walls of the chapel, show evidence of being earlier than the walls of the aisle, the perpendicular unbonded joint between that wall and the wall of the Hopwood Chapel must have been made when Sir Richard Ashton extended the wall southwards in 1524. Therefore that doorway, and the window over it, and the bit of good ashlar work in which they are inserted, are remnants of Langley's building, like the tower and the porch.

(2) That the two chantries were probably dismantled or rebuilt since the Reformation. Structural evidence shows that they must have been converted to their present state at a later time than the aisles and church, and one reason might be the probable necessity for taking down the east wall of the Ashton Chapel, as remarked by Canon Andrew, when the excavations were made for the vestry.

(3) As shown by the pierced mullet being used in two places as one of the ornaments on the parapet, and the position and style of the doorway leading from the sacrarium into the vestry, the vestry was a late addition to the church, which must have been built and the doorway broken through the chancel wall in Puritan times. The Ashtons were a Puritan family, and the piscina belonging to the chancel, if it were a stone one, was probably in the wall where the doorway was made, which

accounts at once for its disappearance. The flat heads of the mullioned windows agree with this idea, and the character of the stonework is no contradiction.

(4) The work done in 1524 was not a total pulling down and rebuilding of the nave. The south aisle was extended southwards from the Ashton Chapel, leaving the south wall of the chapel standing, and without disturbing the south arcade. This accounts for these arches and wall being still out of plumb, doubtless owing to the thrust of the previous roof of Langley. We have no means of knowing whether Langley's roof was a groined stone one or a wooden one. The description of it in the licence for consecration—"In tectura arte mirifica et perpolita"—might be applicable to either. But, as I showed in my previous paper, if it was a groined stone one the thrust upon the side walls must have been very great; while if it was an open-timbered hammer-beam roof it would have to be covered with lead, as the present one is, and, however "wonderfully artistic and well finished" it might be, if there was any defect owing to its having been put together unscientifically, the weight of the lead acting on the principals would have some such effect upon the walls as stone groining, and this was probably why Langley's church required to be rebuilt so soon after his time. It was no new thing, even in the most splendid buildings, for the weight of a roof to push out the side walls. The nave of Lichfield Cathedral is a case in point. At the west end, where the walls of the nave have the support of the terminal walls of the aisles, and at the crossing, where they are stiffened by the transept walls, the nave walls are quite perpendicular, but bulge out more and more as they approach the middle of the nave. At Middleton we expect a similar thing would have happened, and the

north and south walls would have suffered equally. Doubtless that would have been the case but that the south side had the support of the porch, which prevented the western end of the walls of the nave from giving way. If we stand with our back to the west wall, just within the nave on the south side, and look at the corbels that support the roof beams, we see that the wall between the east end and opposite the porch bulges outwards in the middle as described above, though not much. We then look at the north wall, and find that the corbels run in a straight line from one end of the church to the other. The explanation of this is that the north arcade was rebuilt. The fact of the clearstory wall having been extended about five feet northwards before turning to the east proves that the wall and arches that carry the clearstory must have been removed northwards at the same time, thus throwing the western arch out of the centre of the west wall and giving it a lobsided appearance. There was no porch on the north side to help the north arcade to resist the thrust of the roof of the nave, so that there need be no doubt that the north walls of the nave must have given way much more than the south side, so much so, indeed, as to necessitate its reconstruction, and this furnishes us at once with the reason why the south arcade did not need to be rebuilt at that time. In the rebuilding of this north side Sir Richard Ashton's men would of course use up the same materials as before for the arcade, but made one remarkable difference in the construction of the roof. The new roof of the north aisle was nearly flat, so that there would be scarcely any thrust on the outer wall. This throws light on one reason for the rebuilding—the walls were giving way from the thrust of the roof acting upon the walls built upon loose foundations, possibly further weakened by digging graves near

the walls. And this also accounts for the fact that there are seven massive buttresses on the north side, while there are only four lighter ones and the porch on the south side, as if they wanted to prevent any side pressure taking place.

(5) I next conclude that the Hopwood Chapel only dates, at least in its present form, from the same period, *viz.*, 1524, and as the aisle seems to have been extended southwards for the purpose of forming the chapel, it seems very probable that Sir Richard Ashton may have had the assistance of the Hopwoods and of others of the local families whose armorial bearings are shown on the rood screen in the expense of rebuilding. The screen belongs to that period, and the display of their shields of arms was the usual mode of indicating the names of founders and benefactors.

(6) The portion of the building that I have left till now, the Norman arch, shows points making it difficult to come to a definite decision. There are as many as sixteen or eighteen patterns on these carved stones in the western arch, some of which are quite different in style to the usual Norman work, and they have been supposed to be Saxon. There is strong reason for supposing that there must have been a church here in Saxon times. At Sompting, for instance, there is undoubted Saxon stone carving, showing, in the words of Mr. Williams, the vicar, "that the Saxons had more idea of ornamentation than people generally give them credit for."

This opinion is supported by Mr. J. H. Parker, who says that "recent observations seem to show that the Saxons were more advanced than the Normans at the time of the Conquest; their work was more highly finished, had more ornament, and they used fine-jointed masonry, while the Normans used wide-jointed, but the

Norman buildings were more substantial, and on a larger scale."

The place-name Middleton is clearly of Saxon origin, and there is strong evidence to show that the ancestors of the Roger de Middleton, who died about 1322, the last male of his race, were of the local Saxon families who had not been dispossessed of their holdings at the Conquest, who held their lands by thanage or drengage, or by ancient tenure (Antiquâ tenurâ) as in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

The place is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but Mr. Harland states his opinion that it was one of the twenty-one berewicks that are there mentioned as belonging to the Salford Hundred. Its central position in the midst of so many other Saxon place-names, as Prestwich, Radcliffe, Bury, Ashworth, Rochdale (or Recedham), Royton, Ashton, Oldham, Failsworth, and the Roman Mamecestre, would doubtless be the cause of the Middle "tun" receiving its name, and it also marks it out as being a place that was well known, very probably a place of call for travellers, and of greater relative importance than it is now.

All this seems to point to the probability that there would be a church here in those remote times, but, if so, was it likely to be a stone one or a wooden one? This may be best answered by considering what material would be easiest to procure. Now the late Mr. Grundy showed conclusively that the stone of which the church is built could not possibly have come from any other place than the quarry in Royley Clough, near Royton. Two or three facts are sufficient to settle this beyond dispute. In the first place, he declared the stone of that quarry, which he had often worked with his own hands, was identical in texture, hardness, and general workableness

with the stone used in the church. Secondly, that quarry is the only place within many miles where this particular kind of stone can be quarried. Thirdly, it was the nearest place to Middleton where building stone of any sort could be found. But the road from that quarry (which has long been abandoned), even now the worst in the neighbourhood, and away from any course of traffic, would, in the time of the Saxons, probably be impassable. Still, it is plain that it was quarried and brought here in Norman times, and it may possibly have been done in the earlier days of the Saxon kings.

On the other hand, it may be urged that the Middle "Tun" of Saxon times must have been an enclosed place of dwellings within a clearing in the midst of a district of bog, and moors, and woodland, where timber was plentiful, as indeed it was until very late times, and, therefore, if ever there was a Saxon church here, it was probably a wooden one, like so many others of their times. If that were the case, then the only conclusion possible is that the carved stones in this western arch are all of Norman workmanship, and must be assigned to a period after the use of ornament had become common among the Norman builders, but executed by men who were still using the axe, before the use of the hammer and chisel had been introduced. That being so, we may consider it proved that it was built about the same time as Conrad's choir at Canterbury Cathedral, *i.e.*, between 1096 and 1130. It may possibly belong to the end of the eleventh century, but, from the number and variety of ornaments and the fact that it was an arch of three orders, it is more likely that its date would be later, in the beginning of the twelfth century, before 1130.

Dr. Durnford, in speaking of the arch, used the following words: "I know of no remains in this neighbourhood,

and of very few within the county, of equal antiquity, for they cannot be assigned to any date later than the twelfth century. . . . I say this with perfect confidence, because these stones cannot lie, they tell their own tale to the practised eye with a positiveness and certainty beyond that of historians."

But whoever they were, Saxon or Norman, who in the distant ages laid the original foundations of this church they and their mediæval successors have laid us under the obligation of handing it forward unimpaired.

To quote once more from Dr. Durnford: "The original founders, whoever they were, acted according to the light of their day. . . . We, their distant successors, have entered into their labours, for throughout our native land most of the churches were raised and nearly all the old endowments were supplied by the munificence of remote and unknown benefactors. Let us then rather admire their piety than condemn their superstition, for after all they were our ancestors, men of English hearts, men of honest purpose, and in many cases of signal and disinterested charity."

It is to be earnestly hoped that the preservation of this heritage, left by these men of the olden time, may be taken in hand before it be too late, and that we, who have "entered into their labours," may pass it on to our sons as good as we received it from our fathers, carrying out whatever additions may be necessary in the pious spirit of the original founders.

NOTE TO PAGE 8.—Since this paper was read, on the 24th April, 1896, Mr. G. F. Bodley, the eminent architect, who had been called in by the church officers to examine the church with a view to its restoration, has stated in his report that "The arch . . . is formed by carved stones of a Norman character of the date of 1120."

LANCASTER SCHOOL.

BY WILLIAM O. ROPER, F.S.A.

THE recent transfer of the control of Lancaster School from the Corporation of Lancaster, in whose hands it has rested for nearly four centuries, to a new body of Governors, suggests that the present is a fitting time to collect the scanty materials which furnish the outline of the school's history.

That history commences towards the close of the fifteenth century, when the priory buildings still clustered round the ancient church of St. Mary of Lancaster, and the priory itself belonged to the abbey of Syon in Middlesex. On the 4th of August, 1469, Elizabeth, abbess of the monastery of St. Saviour and the Virgin Mary and St. Bridget of Syon, of the order of St. Augustine called St. Saviour, granted a lease to John Gardyner, of Lancaster, of "a certain water-mill of ours, situated upon a certain piece of ground or island, called le Eyre, with a certain other piece of land, called Brerebuts in Newton, containing by estimation an acre and a half lying to the east of the water of Loyne . . . which mill the said John Gardyner has built anew at his own expense" for two hundred years from the date of the lease, at a rent of six shillings and eightpence, payable at the Feast of All Saints, with power to the abbess to

distrain if the rent was in arrear for six months, and to re-enter if in arrear for a year. The lease concludes with this proviso: "And because the said John Gardyner intends, God permitting, to establish a certain fit chaplain to celebrate worship in the church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, every year, and to instruct and inform boys in grammar, the said mill is let to the same John by the said Abbess and Convent for the time and price stated above, and withal the said chaplain shall specially recommend in his prayers the living and dead of the said monastery, and also shall instruct the boys coming there in grammar, freely, unless perchance something shall be voluntarily offered by their friends to the said Chaplain in recompense."

Nearly three years later—on the 21st day of June, 1472—John Gardyner made his will. After bequeathing his body "to be buried in the Parish Church of Saint Mary of Lancaster, nigh the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in the south side," he appointed "a certain Chaplain to celebrate mass for ever, provided always nevertheless that the said Chaplain be of good conversation and virtuous conduct, otherwise the aforesaid Chaplain may be expelled from the said service, and another priest may, by the advice of my Executors, be elected to perform service there. Also I bequeath to him an altar, with a certain cope embroidered with gold, a white vestment laced with gold, a stole, a maniple, and a girdle, with linen suitable for the altar. Also I bequeath to the said altar one silver chalice, gilded with a silver patten guilded, with a corporal, and a silk veil for the same. Also I will that the Chaplain serving in the said office may receive and have annually from the mill of Newtonne a hundred shillings by the hands of my Executors."

Then the testator proceeds to direct: "I will that a certain Grammar School within the Town of Lancaster be supported freely at my own proper charges. And that the Grammar Master keeping the said School may have per annum six marks to be received from the said mill by the hands of my Executors. And that William Baxterden shall keep the said School for the term of his life, namely, so long as the said William shall be able to instruct and teach the boys. Also I will and assign my water mill aforesaid in the ville of Newton, situate upon the river Loyne, to remain in the hands of my Executors, with one close containing one acre and adjoining to the said mill, from which mill and close my said Executors may pay annually to the said Priest and Grammar Master keeping the school aforesaid a hundred shillings and six marks as is above written. Also I will that the residue of the annual income of the said mill be reserved for the support and repair of the aforesaid mill."

The remainder of his lands and tenements the testator devised for the support of his almshouse and the poor persons therein, and of a chaplain to celebrate mass in the church of Lancaster at the same altar where the other priest shall say mass.

Amongst other provisions the will contains a direction that a flag, called a "through of marble, be put over my grave; also I bequeath for the building of a Choir where my Body shall lie by the direction of my Executors."

The testator appoints Ralph Elcock, chaplain, Christoper Leye, chaplain, Nicholas Gardiner, and John Bowet his executors, and most earnestly exhorts "his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to become sole superintendent in all and singular the premises."

The will was proved in the Minster Church of York, on the 12th day of September, 1483, and administration

of the goods of the testator was granted to Nicholas Gardyner, of Newton.

Summarised the will of John Gardyner provides for: (1) a chaplain to celebrate mass in Lancaster Church; (2) a chaplain to celebrate mass in Lancaster Church at the same altar where the other priest shall say mass; (3) almshouses for four poor persons; (4) a grammar school.

It is difficult to separate the history of the early years of these four foundations, but we are eventually left with the almshouses and the school to trace to the present time.

On the 16th day of March, 1484, the royal licence was granted to Nicholas Gardiner, "Executor of John Gardiner, of Aldcliffe, deceased," to establish a chantry consisting of one perpetual chaplain to celebrate divine offices in the Church of the Blessed Mary, at Lancaster. Such chaplain was to be a person of good report and learned in the law, so as to able to plead and answer in all actions brought and to be brought by or against him.

On the 12th June, 1485, Ralph Elcock, John Oxcliffe, and Ralph Greenbank executed a deed declaring that, under letters patent obtained on the 11th day of May previous, and with the assent of Thomas, archbishop of York, they thereby established a perpetual chantry, consisting of one perpetual chaplain at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the parish church of Lancaster, situate in the south part of the said church, to celebrate divine offices there for ever, for the welfare of the king, and for his soul when he should depart out of this life, and also for the welfare of the abbot and convent of the monastery of St. Saviour and Saint Mary the Virgin and Saint Bridget of Syon, and of them the said Ralph Elcock, John Oxcliffe, and Ralph Greenbank, and also for the souls of the aforesaid John Gardyner and Isabella,

his wife, and all their progenitors, and also for the soul of Robert Brockholes, and the souls of all the faithful departed. Nicholas Green was to be chaplain and the chantry was to be named "The perpetual Chantry of John Gardyner in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster." The chantry priest was to have for his own support and for the support of four poor persons in a certain hospital or almshouse, situate at the east end of the church of Lancaster and then lately erected and finished by John Gardyner, the manor of Bailrigg and twelve houses, three hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, forty acres of wood, and a yearly rent of four shillings in Bailrigg, Quernmore, Halton, Gressingham, Scotforth, Preston, Goosnargh, and Winmarleigh. The four poor persons were to receive weekly sevenpence in every year, and a certain woman serving them, washing their chambers and their linen, and bringing them victuals, was to receive twopence per week by the hands of the chantry priest. These sums were to be paid out of the rents of the said property, under the superintendence of the Mayor of Lancaster and his twelve brethren, who were also to remove any of the poor persons who, after being thrice admonished, should misbehave. The chaplain was to say mass on Sundays, and "in case any of the poor persons be lame, weak, or infirm that he cannot attend Church" the chaplain was to say mass at the altar situate in the said almshouse. The chaplain was not to haunt taverns or follow any unlawful or dishonest games. The mayor and his twelve brethren were to have the future nomination of the chantry priest, and if they did not nominate a fit person within one month after a vacancy should happen then the right of nomination was to devolve upon the abbot and convent of the Blessed

Mary of Cockersand, and, in case of their default, upon the abbot and convent of the Blessed Mary of Furness.

On the 10th day of August, 1485, the licence granted on the 16th day of March, 1484, was exemplified under the duchy seal at Lancaster.

Five years later—on the 1st of March, 1500—a curious deed was made between "Sir Rafe Elcocke, priest, sole feoffee & Administerer of d'vs goods of John Gardener, late discesyd, apon ye one ptie, and Ryc' Nelson, ye Mair of Lancaster, and Sir Nicholas Greene, the chantrie priest of ye almeshouse, apo' ye o^{r} pt." By this deed Ralph Elcock purports to grant to Richard Nelson and Nicholas Greene and their successors the nomination of "ye lady priest and Scole maist'r of Lancaster belongyng ye almyshouse of ye said John Gardner."

The schoolmaster and lady priest were to be "abull instructors, the seyd priest saying masse in ye chapell of o^{r} Lady with all other divine services as a priest ought to do."

The schoolmaster was also to be a "profound grammarian, keeping a free schole, teaching and informing ye children unto their utmost profitte, nothing takyn therefor."

"The tyme of the begyning of his infomacion of ye Scole in ye morningtyde at six of ye clocke and so contynewyng unto viij. The said Scole mayst'r to begyn agayn at ye 'o'r of x, and to contynue unto xij, and then from ij afternone untill six at Evyn, saying dayly at the breking up of ye scole *de profundis* for ye sowlys of J. Gardener and Isabell his wife, ye sowlys of bred'n & sisturs belongyng unto ye monastery of Seynt Brigitt of Syon, and for all Crystyn sowlys."

The profits of the mill were to be received by the priest and schoolmaster, and placed in a box with two

locks, the mayor having the key of one lock and the chantry priest that of the other; and after providing for the payment of the priest and schoolmaster, the balance was to be held for the repair of the mill and the mill garth, under the oversight of the mayor.

The deed concludes with the provision that "if hit happyn that the seyd lady priest and scole maist'r do not their dutye or be fownd culpable in any such causys which is specifyed in the Indenture tripartite of the ordination of the foundation of the chantrie of J. Gardener, then shall it be lawfull for ye Meyr & ye chantrie priest and their successors to monish onys, twyse, thrise, and then to putt owte & to elect another abull priest or scolemaister."

Some ten years later than the date of this deed a survey of the lands of the monastery of Syon remarks that: "The water of Lune lyeth due upon my Lady's ground beside Lancaster, and specially upon three closes in the holding of . . . The Mylle that John Gardyner toke of my Lady ther is not well repared nor the Dam mayntened, thereffor the Indentur thereof must be seyn, and the water that goeth forth of Lune to that Mylle causeth all the Breche of my Lady's ground aforesaid. My Lady hath but 6s. 8d. by yere for the Mylle and a Close called the . . . adjoyning to the Mylle, and the Close is worthe 5s. by yere thereof, and ever will be or better. Memorandum to enquire if it were hurtful to my Lady to tak that Mylle or unto her tenants, for suerly if the Fysche were wer not well made all the holle water of Lune would lieve his corse to the mylle and so take away much of my Lady's ground adjoyning thereto." This is the last we hear of the mill. It probably stood not far from the eastern extremity of the borough, and not far from the river Lune. The close of land

then and now known as Brerebutts was to the south-west of the site of the mill and just within the boundaries of the borough of Lancaster.

The chantries can be traced a little later. At the time of the visitation of the chantries, Edward Baynes was the chantry priest. "The same chapell is within the towne of Lancaster, and not furre in distance from the p'sch church ther, and the said Incumbent with the iiijor bedemen beforesayde all remanying ther to this day accordynge to the ordinance of the sayde ffoundacon."

The plate and ornaments were: "One chales of sylver weynge by est' . . . viij onces, ij vestments with albes, one masse boke, one bell in the almeshouse."

The property consisted of "the almeshouse wherein the beydmen doth inhabite, with one chamber for the preyst and one litle gardyne, worth by yere to be let to ferme, xl."

There was also various property in Scotforth, Bailrigg Hutton, Gressingham, Goosnargh, Wadgrave, Langthwaite, Preston, and Winmarleigh, bringing in a rental of xi vji xd.

At the same visitation the other chaplain was described as "a Stipendarie in the parishe church there, ordeyned and founded by the Mayer and burgesses of Lancaster with parte of the profitts rysinge and growinge of one mill graunted to them by Indenture for term of yeres. And the residue of the profitts are ymployed to the mayntenance of one Grammar Schole for wch purpose they say the mill was graunted to them." John Lunde was the priest, his age was fifty-four, and he received yearly the sum of four pounds. There was no plate.

With this record the history of the two chantry priests comes to an end.

The original building, erected by John Gardyner for the four poor men, has long since disappeared. The

present building, known as "Gardyner's Almshouses," which stands at a short distance from and faces the east end of Lancaster Church, bears the inscription:—

GARDYNER'S CHAUNTRY.
FOUNDED 1485.
REBUILT 1792.
EDWD. SUART, Mayor.
JOHN WARBRICK, } Bailiffs.
RICHD. ATKINSON, }

The almspeople are now four widows appointed by the Trustees of the Lancaster Charities. They receive the weekly sum of five shillings and sixpence each.

There remains to be dealt with the most important foundation of the four, namely, the grammar school.

From the date of the deed of 1500 nothing is heard of the school until 1615. In that year Randal Carter, of the parish of St. Saviour in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, citizen and tallow chandler of London, by his will, dated the 18th day of April, 1615, made the following bequest: "Item. I give, will, and bequeath to John Marshall, of the parish of St. Saviour's in Southwark aforesaid, baker, and Richard Yearwood, of the parish of St. Saviour's in Southwark aforesaid, grocer, their heires and assignes, as feoffees in trust, towards the maintenance of an Usher in the ffree Schoole of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, one Annuity of tenne poundes p. ann. to be issueinge out of my landes, tenements, and hereditaments, in White Crosse Streete, in the parish of St. Giles without Criplegate, in the County of Middlesex, during soe long time as the said free Schoole shall be mainteined and the said Annuity soe employed."

Randal Carter died on the 20th day of April, 1615, and an enquiry held at the courthouse of the parish of St.

Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, on the 28th day of February, 1668, showed that John Marshall had died in 1624, that Richard Yearwood had died in 1631, and that Edward Payne, of East Grinstead, the heir-at-law of Richard Yearwood, had conveyed the said annuity unto the Governors of the Free Grammar School of the parish of St. Saviour's in Southwark. It was also found that "John Harrison of Lancaster is and hath beene Usher in the ffree Schoole of Lancaster aforesaid, and diligently hath imployed himselfe in the said place from the fifth day of May, which was in the yeare of our Lord God, 1656, unto the time of the takeinge of this Inquisition."

The commission ordered that thenceforth the property in White Cross Street should stand for ever charged with the annuity of £10.

This annuity continued to be paid to the Corporation of Lancaster as governors of Lancaster School until 1886, when the property in Whitecross Street was taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and a sum of £328. 7s. 2d. New Consols placed in the hands of the Charity Commissioners to meet the annuity.

No further mention of the school is met with until the following record appears in the Corporation books:—

The sixt day of November 1680.

THE BORROUGH OF LANCASTER } It is this present day Ordered by the Maior Bailiffs & Councell of this Burrough whose names are subscribed That Thomas Lodge now present Schoolemaster of Heversham shall be & is hereby declared to be Schoolemaster of Lancaster: And that he shall continue Schoolemaster there for and during such such tearme and tyme as he shall be able and dilligent to instruct and teach the Schollers in the said Schoole And that he shall have yearly paid him for his Sallary by the Bailiffs of the Corporation for the time being att the Towne's Hall out of the Towne's Revenue the yearly sume of Thirty pounds of lawfull English money to be paid unto him att every Quarter's end by even & equall porcons And that the said Sallary & Comencement of his ffirst yeare shall begin the ffirst day of

January next. In testimony whereof wee have hereunto caused the Comon Seale of the Burrough aforesaid to be put the day & yeare first above written—

	FFRAN: MEDCALFE.	Maior
	W. PENNY	Ball's.
	THOMAS WALLER	
JOHN TARLETON	WILLIAM WALLER	
AB: PARTINGTON	FR: HUNTER	
AUG: GREENWOOD	JOHN GREENWOOD	
ROBT. CARTER	CHR. PROCKTER	
THOMAS WHALLEY	WILL: TOWNSON	
ROBT. STIRZAKER	J. PARTINGTON	
JOHN YEATES	LEONARD POTTER	
JOHN YEATES	HENRY JOHNES	
THOMAS CLARKSON	RANDALL HUNTER	
ROBT. PARKINSON	JOHN HODGSON	
JOHN CAWSON	THO: BAYNES	
THO· SIMPSON	JOHN FFOSTER	
	THO: MEDCALFE	
	GEO: FOXCROFT	
	THOMAS HINDE	

The true intent & meaning of the within written Order is hereby declared to be That if the within named Mr. Lodge shall happen to fall into sicknes or any other distemper & continue for the space of Six months or under, that then upon the said Mr. Lodge providing one to officiate in his place during that time, he the said Mr. Lodge to continue Schoolemaster there & his Sallary within mentioned also to continue according to the said Order without any advantage to be taken by either party.

FFR. MEDCALFE Maior — W. PENNY, THOMAS WALLER } Bailiffs

In 1681 the Corporation books record the following gift to the school:—

August 23rd 1681

Presented then in presence of the Maior, the Bayliffs, & others of the Corporac'on & Burrough of Lancaster, for the use of the ffree Schoole & Scholars there, these Books following, by Mr. Thomas ffoster:

Gouldman's Dictionary. Last Edit.
Livii Histor. 8° 2 volumes. Calfe.
Hill's Schrevelius Lexicon. 8°
Virgil variorum. 3 vol. 8° Lett^{d}
Senecae. 3 volums. Lettered.
Dinneri Epitheta Graeca. 8° Calfe.
Horace variorum. 8° Calfe.
Juvenal & Persius varior. 8° Gilt backe.
Homer's Iliad. 8° G. & L.

Epittel: Enchiridion cu. Not. Gilt backe.
Homer's Odysses. 8°
Poetae Minores. 8°
Isocrates' Works. 8°
Sophocles, Gr. & Lat., in Scholiis. 2 volums. Calfe.
Comenius Atrium. Calfe.
Suetonius. 8° Orford's Notes.
Elegantiae poeticae. 12°
Walter's Gramer.
Greek Liturgies. Calfe & Gilt.
Hool's Greek Testam't. Calfe.
Xenophon. Gr. & Lat. 8°
Oxford's Gramer. 8°
Walker's Particles. 8°
Clavis Homerica. 8°
Comenii Janua Linguae. 8°
Hesiod, with Schrivelius' Notes.
ffundamenta Gramaticae.
Seneca's Traged. cum not. ffarn.
Gardner's Orat'.
Kensuer's Symbols.
Terence cu not.
Justinii Histor.
Tullie's Oracons.
Demosthenes Orat'.
Plutarch's Lives & Morals. 6 vols.
Heylin's Cosmographe. Gilt backe.
Vossius Instituciones Oratori.
Vossius particones Oratoriae.
Stephanus poetic diction.
Benedict pererius de philos, not.
Greeke Testament.
Hesiod cum minor poetis.

In the winter of 1681-2 the condition of the school buildings demanded attention:—

BURROUGH OF LANCASTER } At a Meeting of the Maior Bayliffs and Councell of the said Burrough the xxxj day of January 1681:

WHEREAS the ffree Schoole of the Burrough aforesaid is much out of repaire and darke and the number of Schollers there so many that the said Schoole is too litle; And for the repairing amending and enlarging whereof and for erecting of a Roome for a Library for the said Schoole and retirement of the Schoolemaster It is ordered that Joshua Partington, Sen. Thomas Baynes, Robt. Carter, John Yeats Younger & Richard Stirzaker shall as shortly as they can assesse the sume of Thirty pounds or thereabouts upon ffree Burgesses and others Inhabitants within the said Burrough and such as have Estates there & Stocks of money or

goods according to the rates of the Assessment for the last Quarterly paymt. for paying & disbanding the forces raised since 29th September 1677: That the same may be repaired amended & enlarged for ye creditt of the Towne.

Accordingly, the school was rebuilt, probably on its former site, on the west side of the churchyard. The headstone of the door, bearing the date 1682, now lies in the grounds of the present school.

An entry in the diocesan records at Chester mentions that in the year 1700, "Giles Heysham, merchant, left to the town of Lancaster £100, which was applied to augment the Usher's salary." It is possible that the Corporation, having made use of this hundred pounds, resolved to set apart a field on the west side of the town, which had formed part of the wastes belonging to the Corporation, to represent this £100. At any rate, at a council meeting, 19th February, 1708, it was "Agreed then in Councell that the whole Rent of Deep Carr Meadow, late in poss'on of Tho. Sherson, Esq., be for ye future yearly pd. to the Usher for ye time being of Lancr. Schoole according to direction of a Draught of a Decl. in trust now read in Council." The declaration in trust has long disappeared, but the rent of Deep Carr Meadow has always since 1708 been credited to the school.

On the 6th September, 1708, it was "Agreed that Mr. Atkinson, of Sedbergh, be invited over hither to be Headmaster of this Schoole, yt Mr. Simpson, Mr. Backhouse, & Mr. Hopkins be sent to give ye invitacon; Alsoe yt they wait on Mr. Wharton* & intreate him to attend here on thursday next to examine ye abilities of the Candidates; in case Mr. Wharton

* Head Master of Sedbergh School.

cannot attend then go on to Mr. Lodge with ye like invitacon."

Two days later it was "agreed & declared in Councell that Tho: Holme, Clerke, be head Schoolemaster of Lancr. Schoole during pleasure of ye Councell & ye usuall Salary of £30 be yearly paid."

"Agreed on & declared in Councell that Mr. Tho. Hardy be Usher of Lancr. Schoole during pleasure of ye Councell."

On the 10th of July, 1712, appears the following entry: "Memorandum. That Mr. Alderman Waller did then pay to the hands of Mr. Hen: Welch and Mr. Ja: Smethurst, present Chamberlains of ye sd. Burrough, the sume of Ten pounds, left by ye late Will & Testament of Christopher Procter, gen., lately deceased, for ye use of Lancr. Schoole." For many years ten shillings as interest on this ten pounds was annually credited to the school.

In 1717 the council ordered that "the Sallary of Mr. Thomas Holme, Head Schoolmaster of the ffree School of Lancr., be suspended and not paid him unless he decline Preaching at Claughton Church, the sd. Mr. Holme having time given him to give in his answer till Thursday, ye nineteenth day of December next."

On that day "Mr. Thomas Holme has given in his answer in the Council Chamber to the order above written, viz., that he is willing to hire a Curate to officiate for him at Claughton Church. And the question being put whether he might be admitted thereto or no It is now voted & ordered that he shall be admitted to officiate by Curate."

Again, in 1720, after recording that "the ffree School . . . is of late very much reduced and lessened, It is, therefore, ordered . . . that Mr.

Holme, present Schoolmaster of the said Schoole, do shew cause why his Sallary should not be suspended."

Accordingly, the council a month later decided that the salary should be stopped, "but with time to remove till Xmas next."

Nearly a year later the subject was before the council again. The order calling upon Mr. Holme to show cause why his salary should not be reduced is recited, as also the order reducing the salary, but suspending such reduction till the following Christmas in order that Mr. Holme "should have time to provide for himself otherwayes . . . which the said Mr. Holme has neglected to do; therefore, now at a Meeting of the Councell, the day above said, being the 21st of Septr., 1721, it is ordered that the sd. Mr. Holme's Sallary shall no longer be paid him, but that he have notice to provide otherwayes for himself, for the same reason—of the decay of the said School."

Nothing more is heard of the matter and Mr. Holme's salary continued to be paid until 1725, when he stated he had accepted a benefice, and resigned his post. His successor was appointed at "the Antient Sallary of Thirty pounds p. ann. certain & independant, and ten shillings the interest of Mr. Procter's gift, & an addition of Six pounds p. ann. for three years certain." The usher's salary was also augmented by £7. 6s. per annum.

In 1718 and again in 1719 the Corporation paid half a guinea "to the Head Schoolmaster for a sermon preached before ye ellection of ye new Mayor."

In 1737 commence a series of accounts relating exclusively to the school. The receipts consist of amounts given by various gentlemen on "Play-days," and these amounts were expended in the purchase of books for the school.

The first account shows the amounts "received for

Play-days," from 1733 to 1737, to be £3. 16s. The highest amounts—given by Sir Thomas Lowther, Bt., and Robert Fenwick in 1733—were 10s. 6d. each. Oliver Marton gave six sums of 5s. each. Henry Marsden and Mr. Hamilton give 5s. each, and Allan Harrison, Mr. Townley (twice), Peter Bold, Mr. Cawthorne, and Mr. Wilson give 2s. 6d. each.

The books purchased with this amount were:—

Lillys Grammer Imp: - - - - -	1. 6
Erasmus by Patrick - - - - -	3. 0
Tompsons Gr. Apparat: - - - -	2. 10
Busbys Gr. & Lat. Grammar - - -	4. 0
Johnsons Com. on the Lat. Grammar - -	4. 0
Dr. Dunsters Horace - - - - -	4. 6
Cam: Dictionary - - - - - -	12. 0
Donat. Teren: - - - - - -	1. 2
Traps Virgil 3 vol - - - - -	9. 0
Virg: in usum Delph: - - - - -	4. 6
Horace in usum Delph: - - - -	6. 0
Ovid de Tristibus Del: - - - -	3. 0
Lat: Gr: Baileys Ex. & Cato - - -	2. 0
Ainsworths Dictionary - - - -	16. 6
Delec: Epigrammatum - - - - -	2. 6
	3. 16. 6

The amounts received and expended in the following years were:—

Year.	Expended.	Year.	Expended.
1738 - -	2. 0. 3	1752 - -	17. 6
9 - -	12. 8	3 - -	1. 7. 6
40 - -	1. 5. 10	4 - -	3. 3. 0
1 - -	1. 15. 6	5 - -	2. 11. 0
2 - -	1. 2. 6	6 - -	1. 15. 6
3 - -	12. 6	7 - -	1. 9. 6
4 - -	1. 12. 6	8 - -	2. 12. 6
5 - -	1. 10. 6	9 - -	2. 10. 0
6 - -	17. 6	1760 - -	2. 10. 0
7 - -	1. 10. 0	1 - -	2. 19. 6
8 - -	12. 6	2 - -	2. 5. 6
9 - -	17. 6	3 - -	2. 5. 0
1750 - -	12. 6	4 - -	2. 15. 0
1 - -	1. 12. 6		

These accounts cease in 1764.

On the 1st November, in that year: "The question was then put if the Corporation is willing to allow Mr. Cockin Scrivener and accomptant £10 a year for a salary, and liberty for him to take one shilling entrance for each scholar—ninepence a week for teaching to write and twelve pence to account. The said Mr. Cockin continuing to teach school in Lancaster the whole year, allowing only a vacancy of three months in the winter season, between the first day of November and the first day of March yearly.

"It is agreed unanimously that a Salary of Ten pounds yearly be allowed the said Mr. Cockin, on the Terms above mentioned, if he shall think proper to accept thereof, to comence from the first day of March next, & continue during the good will & pleasure of the Mayor, Aldermen, & Council of the said Corporation."

In 1779 the head master appears to have got into trouble with the mayor, for it is recorded: "At a Meeting of the Council held the 24th day of June, 1779, to take into consideration the Behaviour of the Rev. Mr. Watson, Head Master of the free Grammar School at Lancaster, on the Twenty third day of this instant June, to Master Richard Hinde, Son of Thomas Hinde, Esquire, Mayor of the said Borough, and one of the Scholars in the said School."

It was unanimously resolved in council that the behaviour of the said Mr. Watson to the said Richard Hinde hath been improper and inhuman and unjustifiable, and that by means thereof and from the said Mr. Watson's conduct at this meeting, he hath highly incurred the displeasure of the council.

"And it is further unanimously resolved that if the said Mr. Watson shall in future persist in such conduct proper steps will be taken, at the expense of the

Corporation, to amove him from his office of schoolmaster. And the bailiffs are directed to deliver a copy of this resolution to the said Mr. Watson."

In 1794 the Rev. John Widditt was unanimously elected "High Master of the Grammar School at Lancaster" in the room of the Rev. James Watson, who hath resigned that office. And the council further resolved: "That the thanks of this Corporation be given to the Reverend James Watson, Clerk, for the faithful discharge of the Duties of his office of Master at the Free Grammar School in this Town, for a period of near Thirty years, for the great services he hath thereby rendered to the Publick, and also for the honourable manner in which he hath now resigned."

On Tuesday, the 15th of December, 1801, "the scholars at Lancaster Free Grammar School performed Home's tragedy of 'Douglas' before a genteel and crowded audience in the school." The prologue spoken on that occasion was as follows:—

Let no proud critic hither bend his eye,
Our faults & imperfections to descry;
For who can e'er expect in us to find,
The just resemblance of our author's mind?
Unversed in all the vasty world's wide way,
Can we the manners of that world display?
Of men and manners ignorant alike,
Can we their passions & their feelings strike?
Unus'd to speak or act, but from the heart,
Can we to fancied scenes a force impart?
Can energy attend the tongue of youth,
Whose artless lips distil the words of truth?
—— Ah! let the critic think of this, and then,
Young as we are, we tread the stage as men:
Young as we are we mount the tragic stage,
To paint the manners of a barb'rous age;
To bring to recollection and pourtray
Scenes that have happened at an early day;
When fell ambition fir'd each Scottish Lord,
Jealous of honour—eager for the sword;

When madding discord shook the world with arms
And fill'd each pious soul with just alarms.
Tis well those gloomy days of blood are o'er,
And jarring chieftains scourge the land no more:
And ah! how charming to the mind to see
All men and nations dwell in amity!
At peace with all the world, no foe appalls
Britain, secure within her sea girt walls.
Each patriot eager for his country's good,
With joy beholds an end to scenes of blood;
When foes domestic shun our happy isle,
And lovely peace sheds round her charming smile!

J. J.

In 1802 the Rev. Mr. Widditt resigned the head mastership, and the council ordered "that a compliment of the Freedom of this Corporation be made to the said Mr. Widditt in consideration of his long and faithfull services."

Mr. Widditt was followed by the Rev. Joseph Rowley as head master, and rules were drawn up for the management of the school.

The school was to be open "to any Boy who is able to read English pretty well."

"Both the Masters shall teach English and Latin promiscuously as they shall be requested, the former to be taught grammatically as well as the latter."

Seven shillings and sixpence per quarter was to be paid for every son of a non-freeman.

The masters were to exchange sides on Tuesday in every week; Friday in every week was to be set apart "for hearing over what they have said on the preceding days, and every Saturday for the repetition and application of grammar."

The school hours were to be: In summer, from six to eight and nine to twelve and two to five; in winter, from eight to twelve and one to four, and "that prayers be read (as heretofore hath been accustomed) every morning."

"That perquisites, called Cockpennies, shall be given to the Master at Shrovetide only, & since there is no quarterage at all paid by freemen's children, & only a small one by non-freemen's, it is hoped these circumstances will be then considered, & also at the entrance of every new Scholar." Seven-twelfths of the cockpennies were to go to the high master and five-twelfths to the usher.

In 1812 the Rev. Joseph Rowley resigned the head mastership and the Rev. John Beethom was appointed to the post. At the same time the Rev. George Morland was appointed usher. Twenty pounds was added to the head master's salary, £14 to the usher's salary, and £10 to the writing-master's salary "in the expectation that they will exert themselves in promoting the interest of the School by a strict and regular attention to their several duties."

In 1824 a committee of the council reported that there were then sixty-four boys regularly attending the school, of whom forty-six were sons of freemen, and eighteen were not sons of freemen. The master had eighteen boys under his care, the usher had forty-six. Of the above number about fifty boys attended the writing master.

The school was in good order, with the exception of some trifling repairs which the high bailiff would attend to.

The committee recommended that the master should have the appointment of the usher, subject to the approbation of the council. In recommending this alteration the committee felt that the adoption of this plan would be the means of removing that unpleasant feeling which had for many years subsisted between the masters.

"In order to induce men of respectability and high attainments to preside in this School at all times, it was necessary that the Emoluments should be encreased &

a more adequate allowance made for the very important duties required from them. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the annual gratuity (called Cock Pennies) to the Master & Usher be discontinued, & that in lieu thereof the following Quarterage be substituted: For all boys under the care of the Usher (or low side), 10/- each per quarter; For all boys on the two lowest Benches, under the Head Master, 15/- each per quarter; For all boys on the Upper Benches, 20/- per quarter.

"That the sum of £70 per annum heretofore granted to the Head Master be continued, & also that the sum of £40 per annum heretofore granted to the Usher be also paid to the Head Master, making his Salary £110 per annum."

"That there be no gratuitous education either for the sons of Freemen or others, the Committee being of opinion that there is now ample provision for that kind of education in the National and other Schools."

An old scholar, who was educated at the school from 1825 to 1832, has left the following notes as to the school at that time:—

The School was a two floored building. The School room on the ground floor ran the whole length of the building; the upper storey was divided into two rooms. The entrance to the School was in the centre of the front. All South of the door on each side, was considered "low side," all north "high side." Mr. Beethom presided over the "high side," but on Wednesdays the masters exchanged classes.

Mr. Sanderson (the Writing & Mathematical Master) had the upper rooms, & after saying one lesson half the boys went to be instructed by him in the forenoon, the others in the afternoon.

We had two home lessons to prepare each night. They were neither long nor difficult, but it must be remembered that music, drawing, dancing, foreign languages (except Greek & Latin) were extra-mural, &, if studied at all, had to be acquired in the evening or early morning.

The fixed holidays were 4½ weeks at Christmas & Midsummer, Monday & Tuesday at Shrovetide and Whitsuntide, and Fridays, Mondays, & Tuesdays at Easter, the Kings birthday, Mayor choosing day, the Monday before (called Auditors day), the middle fair days & one day each Assizes.

We had usually one day before & one day after the Christmas vacation to follow the hounds if they cast off near the town.

On the Monday before Mayor choosing day the Corporation Accounts were audited. At about a quarter past eight in the morning the Mayor Bailiffs & Auditors preceded by the mace bearer—wearing their laced hats but no other insignia—entered the School & invited the Masters to assist them to audit the accounts, & to give the boys holiday. Immediately after our dismissal we used to set off with the Mace bearer to turn out the other Schools.

On Mayor choosing day we marched to St. John's Church with the Corporation in the morning, & in the afternoon we were regaled by the new Mayor & bailiffs; we received two Mayors cakes, two apples, two pears, a cup of sweet wine, and a horn of nuts at each place.

The boys at the National School used to waylay & rob us, but most people tried to create a diversion by throwing them apples out of the front windows & letting us escape at the back.

The first six boys had wedding money, that is, each watched one day a week & solicited remembrance of the happy couples as they emerged from church. If any inquisitive person ventured to ask what claim we had upon him the answer was ready, that it was "an ancient custom & had to be kept up." In the case of a gentleman's wedding the present was generally a guinea, the usual donation half a crown.

In 1850 Mr. Beethom resigned, and the Rev. Thomas Faulkner Lee was appointed head master. In the following year a new school and master's house were erected in East Road on land given by the Corporation of Lancaster. By Royal Warrant, in 1851, Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to direct that the school should be called "The Royal Grammar School."

Dr. Lee resigned the head mastership in 1872, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. E. Pryke, who, on his resignation in 1893, was followed by Mr. George Alfred Stocks, the present head master.

In 1893 the trustees of Miss Bradshaw's will, who had at their disposal a sum of £10,000 bequeathed by that lady for charitable or educational purposes, offered to appropriate that sum for the endowment of the school if a new scheme was framed for the government of the school. This new scheme came into operation on the 16th day of August, 1896, and under it the governing

body consists of fifteen gentlemen: Five nominated by the Corporation of Lancaster; two nominated by the Lancashire County Council; one by the Council of University College, Liverpool; one by the Council of Owens College, Manchester; one by the Lancaster School Board; and five by the Bradshaw trustees. The amount to be paid by the Corporation of Lancaster was fixed at £200 a year, and the total endowment is estimated at £500 a year.

The two most famous scholars were William Whewell, the famous master of Trinity, and Richard Owen. The latter gave me the following account of how Whewell came to go to the grammar school. Owen's mother and the Rev. Joseph Rowley lived next door to each other in Lancaster. Not far down the street Whewell the carpenter lived, and he was employed to mend the garden fence between the houses of Mr. Rowley and Mrs. Owen. Mr. Rowley found Whewell's son looking at the work his father had done, and proceeding to enter into conversation with him was much struck by his replies. When the father returned to his work, Mr. Rowley urged him to send his son to the grammar school. The father objected on the ground that his son had a special talent for carpentry. However, he took a week to think it over, and eventually Mr. Rowley undertook to find him in books, and not to charge any fees for his education. Whewell went to the school, and once there sprang to the front.

From Lancaster he went to Heversham, thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the chancellor's gold medal for his poem of "Boadicea," and eventually rose to be Master of Trinity.

The other—Richard Owen—was to those who had the privilege of knowing him a striking personality, a giant figure looking back from the vanishing ranks of a prior

generation. There are few—perhaps none—left now who remember his early days when he was a scholar at the old grammar school. One there was in Lancaster but a few years ago who told of that long past time and described him as—

> The merriest then
> The manliest of all, the merriest still
> The greatest man, and yet the simplest child.

And told also of that eye—

> Then sparkling most in mirth and joyousness;
> In mischief not too seldom, shall I say,
> Mischief too merry to be mischievous.

And do not we of a later generation remember how at that other school, which stands above the town, we looked upon the busts of Whewell and Owen at the end of the room as representing two intellectual giants—the Great Twin Brethren of a bygone time?

So, too, when school days were over did we not wander through the long corridors of the Natural History Department at the British Museum and gaze with wonder on the thousands of specimens of all ages gathered together under the direction of Richard Owen? And in the far corner was there not a doorway on glancing through which we could see the tall figure of the professor bending over some minute fragment upon which to build the form of a creature which had ceased to exist thousands of years ago?

Not long after the scene changes to the palatial building at South Kensington, where Owen reigned supreme, and which, as its erection was due to his untiring energy, will always remain as his most fitting monument.

Time rolls on and shows us Sir Richard Owen living the last years of a long life in that picturesque cottage

just within the borders of the Royal Park at Sheen. Anyone from Lancaster was always welcome, and whoever went there will always remember the genial greeting he received from the tall old man, who was the friend of princes, and one of the men of light and leading of the age.

At Sheen, under the shade of lofty trees, many of which he himself had planted, with the sun sinking to the west in a golden glory, while all around was still, the memories of the past would revive, and forth from the recesses of a wonderful memory would come story after story of his life in Lancaster nearly eighty years before.

As years went on they left their mark upon the great professor. His letters tell their own tale—the wording always characteristic, the writing at first firm and vigorous, then gradually failing, and the letters themselves growing few and far between. Almost always, however, at Christmas time he makes some allusion to "old Lancaster—my native Town."

"I have never allowed"—he wrote to me in his eighty-sixth year—"I have never allowed my grateful memory of my birthplace and the education I received there to cool. Since I retired from my museum work the recollections of the benefits I received at Lancaster have brightened my leisure hours and friendly memories have returned."

So would we leave the old scholar of Lancaster School, sitting in his garden at Sheen, with the lofty trees around him, his long white hair gently moving in the breeze, his lustrous eyes—eyes of wonderful charm—seeming to gleam in the twilight, a few bars of music the only sound to break the silence, save when the old man's voice falls upon our ears, telling in softened accents of those people and places in Lancaster dear to him eighty years ago.

Head Masters of Lancaster School.

William Baxterden, nominated by John Gardyner.

Roger Brook, curate and schoolmaster, buried 30th October, 1613.

John Foster, buried 29th April, 1629.

James Schoolcroft, master in 1635 and 1654.

— Holden, master in 1664.

6th Nov., 1680. Thomas Lodge, from Heversham School, afterwards at Preston School, and from 1705 to 1713 at Lowther School.

1690. William Bordley, grandson of William Bordley, head master of Hawkshead School; vicar of Hawkshead from 1720 to his death in 1741.

9th Sept., 1708. Thomas Holme, son of James Holme, of Hill Park, Lancashire; matriculated at Oxford from Queen's College, 18th November, 1696, aged eighteen; did not graduate through the narrowness of his circumstances; curate of Lancaster, 1704; rector of Claughton, 1712; chaplain of Lancaster Castle, 1718; curate and schoolmaster of Aughton, 1729; died 1740.

23rd Dec., 1725. Stephen Lewis, buried 25th February, 1732.

5th Mar., 1732. William Johnson, son of Thomas Johnson, of Eccleston, clerk; his testimonial, dated 4th June, 1733, was signed by James Fenton, vicar of Lancaster; Richard Atkinson, and Isaac de Tousey, vicar of Thornton; curate of Heysham, 1737; curate of Caton; curate of St. John's, Lancaster, 1755; buried 1st June, 1765.

26th Aug., 1765. James Watson, resigned 1794; born 11th September, 1743; son of James Watson, of Airton, labourer; testimonial, dated 5th November, 1765, signed by W. Bateman, D.D., and 2nd December, 1765, by Robert Fletcher, minister of Over Kellet; Felix O'Neill, vicar of Bolton-le-Sands; Joseph Nicholson, curate of Aughton. Schoolmaster of Over Kellet prior to 1765; incumbent of Wyresdale, 1790.

29th Sep., 1794. John Widditt, resigned 1802; vicar of Cockerham.

22nd Jan., 1802. Joseph Rowley, resigned 1812; son of Benjamin Rowley, of Kirkburton, Yorkshire, plebeian; matriculated at Oxford on 5th July, 1791, from Queen's College, aged eighteen; B.A. 1795, M.A. 1804; perpetual curate of Stalmine, 1796–1864; chaplain of Lancaster Castle, 1804–1858; died 3rd January, 1864.

10th April, 1813. John Beethom, son of John Beethom, of Heversham; resigned 22nd February, 1850; incumbent of Northwood, Isle of Wight, 1850-1; vicar of Melling, 1851-5.

4th July, 1850. THOMAS FAULKNER LEE, resigned June, 1872.
16th May, 1872. WILLIAM EMANUEL PRYKE, resigned 1893.
2nd Aug., 1893. GEORGE ALFRED STOCKS.

USHERS.

5th May, 1656. JOHN HARRISON.
8th Sept., 1708. THOMAS HARDY.
22nd May, 1712. THOMAS RIVERS, curate of Lancaster, 1718-9.
12th Aug., 1714. ROBERT HEYSHAM.
19th Dec., 1717. FRANCIS ASHTON.
9th Jan., 1758. JAMES BIRKETT; testimonial, stating that James Birkett was formerly schoolmaster at Beetham, Westmorland, is signed by D. Wilson, vicar of Beetham; A. Watson, curate of St. George's, Kendal; Francis Lee, curate of Lancaster.
26th Aug., 1765. GEORGE MACKERETH; testimonial of George Mackereth signed by Reginald Braithwaite, minister of Hawkshead; Isaac Knipe, curate of Ambleside; and Gilbert Crackenthorp, schoolmaster, in Kendal.
MATTHEW WASHINGTON.
1st Feb., 1770. THOMAS SISSON.
2nd Nov., 1774. JAMES WHINFIELD.
31st Mar., 1777. ROBERT PARKINSON.
10th May, 1780. JOHN BLANCHARD.
1st April, 1784. JOHN WIDDITT.
20th Oct., 1794. JOSEPH ROWLEY.
26th Feb., 1802. EDMUND WATERWORTH, afterwards curate of Littledale.
5th Sept., 1808. RICHARD TAYLOR, drowned while bathing in river Lune, 27th August, 1810.
10th April, 1813. GEORGE MORLAND, born 1791; appointed assistant chaplain of Lancaster Castle in July, 1817; vicar of St. John's, Lancaster, 1824; died 1862.
October, 1824. JOHN NICHOLSON.
20th May, 1826. RICHARD STOUT.
27th Aug., 1827. GEORGE SIMPSON.
15th Oct., 1834. GEORGE BAMFORD.
8th June, 1835. — RICHARDSON.
THOMAS FENTON, afterwards vicar of Ings; died 1896.
— LOWE.

WRITING MASTERS.

GEORGE HARRISON.
29th Jan., 1718. THOMAS GIBSON.
10th Jan., 1746-7. JOHN COTTAM.
JOHN CALVERT.

WRITING MASTERS—*continued*.

1st Nov., 1764. WILLIAM COCKIN, author of *The Art of Delivering Written Language* (1775), *Rational and Practical Treatise of Arithmetic* (1766), *Of an Extraordinary Appearance in a Mist near Lancaster* (1780), *Ode to the Genius of the Lakes, Fall of Scepticism and Infidelity Predicted, The Theory of the Syphon;* revised West's *Guide to the Lakes;* died at Kendal 30th May, 1801 (*Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xi., p. 200).

12th July, 1784. WILLIAM HARRISON.

16th Mar., 1785. JOHN CHADWICK.

11th Dec., 1793. ROWLAND BOWSTEAD, curate of Littledale in 1799; vicar of Ulceby, 1818; incumbent of Littledale; died 27th November, 1843, aged seventy-seven.

27th Aug., 1802. RICHARD WITHNELL was on 10th January, 1804, appointed chaplain of Lancaster Castle; rector of Burnsall, 1810.

1808. ROBERT KIDD.

21st Jan, 1811. JOHN CRONE.

29th Jan., 1822. WILLIAM FELL, author of numerous pamphlets; died March, 1848; buried at Clifton, near Penrith (*Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xviii., p. 300).

21st June, 1823. LANCELOT SANDERSON.

NOTE.—For numerous details in this paper the writer is indebted to Mr. G. A. Stocks, the present head master of the school, and to Mr. J. S. Stringer, of St. Mary's Gate, Lancaster.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

LINE OF TRIASSIC ROCK
MERSEY
Lancashire Bridge
RIVER
GREAT UNDERBANK

REMAINS OF THE TOWN WALL OF STOCKPORT.

BY THOMAS KAY.

IN July last (1896) it was my privilege to conduct a few members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society through Stockport. I tried to interest them in the few antiquities contained in that picturesque frontier town of Cheshire, and in order that they might form an idea of what it probably was, in or before the Tudor period, I took them up into the large room of the free library above the Market Hall, and through the north window asked them to gaze as from the town walls of ancient Stockport. Anyone can do this, but it is required in imagination to clear away from the Great Underbank, which lies eighty feet below, all its buildings, including the magpie Elizabethan house of the Arderns, until the fissured red sandstone beside the river is visible. The whole of the houses of Heaton Norris and its factories, with the Lancashire bridges, must be swept away, the richly-coloured rock must be surmounted with verdure, and the ravines filled with trees plus thick undergrowth of bramble and honeysuckle. The view of the park is obstructed by the buildings on the castle yard.

From the south the great northern road from London, after winding amongst Derbyshire or Staffordshire hills, trends to Stockport, which place gave security to the travellers within its walls. An early morn may see the company of merchants, with a string of horses or mules, crossing the ford below the park, and, after the packs have been re-adjusted, the cavalcade in picturesque disorder ascending the step-padded rock of the old Roman road on Lancashire Hill. Night may see them hurrying down the declivity homewards, having been set upon by thieves in the almost deserted town of Manchester, where but a few huts exist beside the ruins of its ancient fort in Campfield. In the cloughs and dells of its brooks and rivers the Brigantes still conserved their marauding spirit which gave so much trouble to the Romans, and these wooded dales in later times afforded shelter to refugees, as the valley of the Roach is said to have done to the Earl of Tyrone.

From this free library window may also be seen below and to the left the red sandstone rock upon which the town walls were built. It has been sheared into almost a straight line, and runs parallel with the Great Underbank, about twenty feet above it and inclining downwards with the stratification to the corner of Little Underbank. Above the rock and projecting through the masonry of the ancient wall is to be seen a rough hewn stone gargoyle, which formerly drained the ramparts and serves to show us that the original warders' walk within the walls was about thirty-six feet above the modern Great Underbank, and that while it might have been higher in those days it could not have been lower. Alongside this gargoyle there is an old sandstone buttress built upon the solid rock. Photographs of the two are shown; they were taken from behind numbers 17 and 19,

Stockport Town Wall.

Stockport Town Wall.

Great Underbank. Behind number 13, Great Underbank, three large stones of the old wall remain upon the rock. These may conveniently be observed from the wooden steps in the yard.

At the corner of the Great and Little Underbank Streets a turret-like building of brick is built upon a projecting piece of rock behind number 1, Little Underbank, the upper portion of which is entered from Astley's Yard, behind the offices of the School Attendance Committee. This remarkable feature of the ancient ramparts, now used as a common warehouse, was probably in ancient days a bastion or turret some sixty feet high, which would command a view of everyone approaching from the west by Brinksway, the way on the brink of the Mersey to Chester, and of all who had to ford the Hempshaw Brook, coming from the south to make the ascent by the Mealhouse Brow into the town walls.

In the yards behind the shops in Little Underbank the escarpment base of the wall may be observed as far as Mealhouse Brow, and upon this the houses and shops in the Market Place, fifty to sixty feet above, have been built.

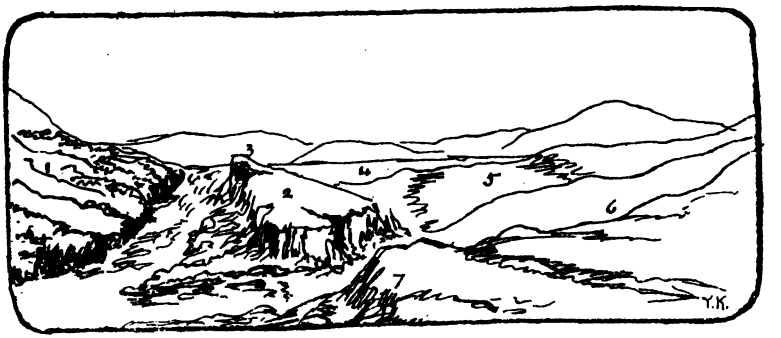
Passing across the Mealhouse Brow, a trace of the old wall above the rock escarpment may be observed behind numbers 9 and 11, but it is best inspected from a small window built in an angle behind the yard of number 4, Market Place, by looking down upon it. All traces terminate behind the Hare and Hounds Inn on Rostron Brow. This quaint old gabled hostelry seems to have been part of the old priests' house, traditionally so called, which stood opposite the south porch of the parish church. When this was taken down to make room for a more modern building, it was re-erected in Vernon Park, where its beautiful old oaken design enriches the lawn beside the river Mersey.

Having now almost completed two sides of the triangle which encompassed ancient Stockport, I have to speak of the long straight third line which from the Hare and Hounds extended to the outer wall of the castle area.

I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Axon for the information that the line of a great fault exists between the top of Rostron Brow, the site of the priests' house, and the eastern side of the castle area. He informs me that it inclines outwards above the marls which lie between it and the Permian sandstone. By the light of this we are enabled to reconstruct the place of the Steep-ford or Stop-port as it even yet is called.

We have passed along the walls by the west and south. To the east, underneath the present Market Place, in a diagonal line almost north and south there is this outwardly inclining natural rampart of defence, which was formerly inaccesible from below when the Great Portwood lake existed, or from that portion which on the recession of the river afterwards became "the park" below the town. From this statement it will be clear that the row of shops to the north-east of the Market Place is built on filled up material, as is also Park Street and Millgate, except the two shops, numbers 28 and 29, which are partially built on this remarkable fault. Its companion fault on the Permian rock, which ran parallel with it across the Mersey river into Lancashire, had the merit, from its possessing a very hard conglomerate consistence, of forming the causeway which made the ford at Stockport practicable as a great highway to the north before bridges were built. This causeway of rock across the Mersey was only two or three feet wide, and hence in time of flood it must have been an exceedingly perilous path.

Having arrived at the area commonly called the "Castle Yard," it is well to state that it has been



PRE-HISTORIC STOCKPORT.

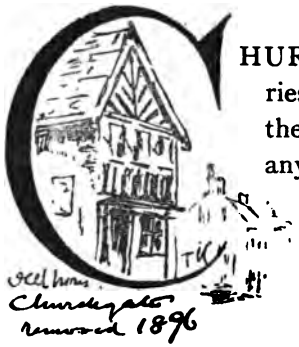
1. Lancashire Hill.
2. Market Place.
3. Castle.
4. Portwood Lake.
5. Churchgate.
6. Hillgate.
7. Rock Road.

asserted in opposition to the opinion of Heginbottom, the historian of Stockport, that there never was a castle there. I think this opinion has arisen from confusing the word castle as meaning only a residential fortification, and that it does not properly apply to a fortified encampment. To give the word castle this restricted meaning is unfortunate and unjust, because Richborough Castle, in Kent (the ancient Rutupiæ), was, like Stockport, a fortified encampment, and yet it is entitled to be called a "castle." The word *castel* (Saxon) is derived from the Roman *castellum*, which is only a diminutive of *castrum*, a camp, meaning a fortified place which will keep a small number of men as safe as an encamped army can.

I think no one will say that Stockport was never a fortified place, for the remaining walls which support the castle area would not have been raised otherwise, nor would those I have indicated on the map. The castle walls may be inspected by passing down Vernon Street on the left, from behind number 20 in Warren Street, and in the large yard in Bridge Street.

It is a most singular thing that every writer upon Stockport and its antiquities seems to have confined himself to theories about the mysteries of its castle only, and to have quite overlooked the more important walls which enclosed the town, a plan of which is here produced. It is true they are concealed behind houses and shops of three story height, and many an unsavoury place has to be visited to thoroughly comprehend and examine their situation and extent. The site of Stockport before a stone or brick was laid upon it was a triangular-shaped rock, the half of a square cut across its angles. To the north and east it was bounded by the river Mersey and the great lake of Portwood, to the south the uplands were of clay and sand with marl and peaty

soils, to the west was richly-wooded Cheshire over the red sandstone area beyond the Hempshaw or Tin Brook. Its principal approach was across the brook up what is now called Mealhouse Brow. Hence we may conclude that in ancient days Stockport was naturally a strongly-fortified place of easy defence, which afterwards was strengthened by art, and that it was of such security that its times were happy, since it has so little history.



CHURCHGATE.—Our local antiquaries do not seem to have considered the position of the gatehouses, if any existed, in Churchgate, Millgate, Hillgate, and Chestergate. It is tolerably clear that when the great natural escarpment of the rock fault formed a barrier to the east there could be only two entrances to Stockport, one by the Mealhouse Brow and the other by Bridge Street Brow. With regard to the latter some masonry on the left-hand side, half way down, seems to point to an archway having formerly spanned the brow and connected the castle wall with the town walls. The one at Mealhouse Brow would be beside the old dungeon, so that at the earliest dates there would be only two, the north and south gates. When Churchgate was formed by levelling up the ditch of the great fault, and the church and cemetery were established in their present position, there would seem to have been needed a gate to guard this extension of the town area.

In the very narrowest part of Churchgate, where it is only fifteen feet wide, and opposite to the picturesque old

black and white timbered house now in process of demolition for the purpose of widening the street, I have been informed that there is a piece of freehold land covered by a brick house, occupied until his decease by the late James Wilkinson, the last of the old apothecaries in Stockport, and that every other piece of land about it is part of the glebe. Taking this circumstance with the fact that there is a precipice on each side, one to the Mersey, the other now being filled up to the Hempshaw Brook, I am disposed to believe that on this site was the Churchgate-house.

These landmarks are so fast disappearing that it must be my excuse for mentioning it in order that it may be recorded.

AN ANCIENT SCULPTURED FRAGMENT, WITH INSCRIPTION, FROM MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

BY REV. HY. A. HUDSON, M.A.

THE stone, which forms the subject of this short paper, and which by the kindness of the Canon-in-residence I am able to exhibit to-night, was found in the foundation of the west wall of the south porch of the cathedral in February, 1871, during alterations which were then proceeding. A detailed account of it, with illustrations, was given in *Local Gleanings* for January, 1880. It is also described by the late Mr. Crowther on page seven of his *Architectural History of the Cathedral Church of Manchester.*

The discussion upon this interesting fragment has hitherto centred upon three points: i. The date of the stone; ii. the signification of the sculpture; iii. the interpretation of the inscription; and upon all of these considerable diversity of opinion has been expressed. I hope to be able to-night to clear up the doubt upon one at least of these points, and at the same time to contribute something towards the elucidation of the others.

SCULPTURED STONE.

FOUND IN THE CATHEDRAL, MANCHESTER.

The stone is a small one, measuring thirteen and a quarter inches by eight and three quarter inches. The sculpture "represents an angel, with expanded wings, holding a scroll, on which is an incised inscription in uncial letters" of somewhat rude and irregular character. The scroll being too small to hold the whole of the legend the letters are continued in two additional lines of equal length cut into the plain surface of the stone.

I. As the elucidation of the inscription may help to determine the other points at issue I will address myself to this first. Many conjectures have been made, both as to the characters and their interpretation. For example, Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, suggests that "the characters or some of them are Oghams, or at least strongly resemble that character." Dr. Graves, of Limerick, on the other hand, "thinks they are not Oghams, but is at a loss to say what they are if not Runes." The Rev. Isaac Taylor prefers to consider them "Anglo-Saxon characters or Irish uncials of ninth or tenth centuries."

I am indebted to the Rev. E. F. Letts for an ingenious attempt on the part of Professor Sayce, of Oxford, to construe the letters as a Latin invocation addressed to St. Michael, as follows:—

ME(AM) AN(IMAM) S(ANC)T(E MICHAE)LAS
D(O)M(IN)E CO(?ELI)ME IN ET(E)R(N)A
P(ROTEGE)

(Holy Michael, lord of heaven, guard my soul for ever.) This, however, makes such demands upon elision and imagination as to make it untenable. The credit of successfully deciphering the legend belongs to Canon Hicks, of the cathedral, whose fame in connection with Greek inscriptions is well known. Without in a single

instance transgressing the ordinary abbreviations of Latin inscriptions he reads the letters as follows:—

IN MANUS T
VAS D̃ME CO
MMẽDO ꝛþ
×

i.e., "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum (meum)." (Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.) Mr. Murray, of the British Museum, to whom Canon Hicks sent a squeeze of the inscription, approved his reading of it, and I think a close examination and comparison of the letters will establish its correctness.

II. What light does the inscription shed upon the meaning and the use of the stone? Hitherto it has been generally supposed that the stone is a fragment of a larger stone representing the Annunciation, such as might have formed the tympanum of a doorway, especially the doorway of a church dedicated to St. Mary. Such was Mr. Crowther's view. On the other hand, as is shown by Professor Sayce's reading of the legend, it has been attempted to connect the stone with St. Michael, the patron it will be remembered of the second of the two churches of Mamecestre, mentioned in the Domesday Survey. Neither of these views, however, is supported by the inscription, for, in the first place, the invariable legend of the Annunciation is the "Ave Maria," and, secondly, the attempt to read St. Michael's name into the inscription has already broken down. What, then, was the stone for? My own conjecture is that it was a sepulchral or memorial stone inserted probably into an inside wall over a grave or an altar or altar tomb. I say an inside wall, because the sculpture being in the soft Collyhurst stone is too well preserved to have suffered

exposure to the outside atmosphere. My reasons for this theory are, in brief, that such sculptured stones are found here and there let into the walls of churches for decorative and memorial purposes, *e.g.*, rebus stones, consecration and date stones, crucifixions, and so on; and, with special reference to the subject of this sculpture being an angel, that it was a common custom to represent gifts and commendations from man to God as made through the ministry of angels.

III. What is the date of the stone? Is it a Saxon stone or not? Mr. Crowther thought it was. But I fear the wish in his case was father to the thought, because he admits that the evidences of a Saxon Church constructed with stone" may "appear too scanty to be conclusive," and he remarks further on upon the "singular absence of any Norman remains." Now, if this be so, and I do not forget the small stone representing a head, probably a corbel, found by Mr. John Owen, and supposed by him to be of Norman work, it seems to me that the explanation of this "singular absence of remains" is that no such Saxon or Norman stone church ever existed, and that the church on this site, if any, previous to the Early English period was not of stone but of wood, according to Hollingworth's tradition. And this explanation becomes the more probable when it is remembered that great numbers of fragments of all sorts from the Early English and Decorated churches were found at various times.

Bearing these considerations in mind, and observing (1) that the fragment was found in the porch *in which several Early English remains were found;* (2) that the porch "is stated to have been built by a person of the name of Bibby," probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century; (3) that in 1685 the "upper part of this

entrance underwent a thorough repair;" that (4) it was again altered in 1815, I am of opinion that the stone originally belonged either to the Early English church, or to the Decorated building which succeeded it; and although Mr. Murray, arguing quite independently from the style of the *inscription*, said that he did not think it could be assigned to an earlier date than the fourteenth century, for my own part I should date the stone a century earlier.

In conclusion, whilst I feel that on the questions concerning the date and meaning of the sculpture more may hereafter be said, I trust I have contributed something at least towards the solution of these points, and entirely cleared away the doubt as to the inscription.

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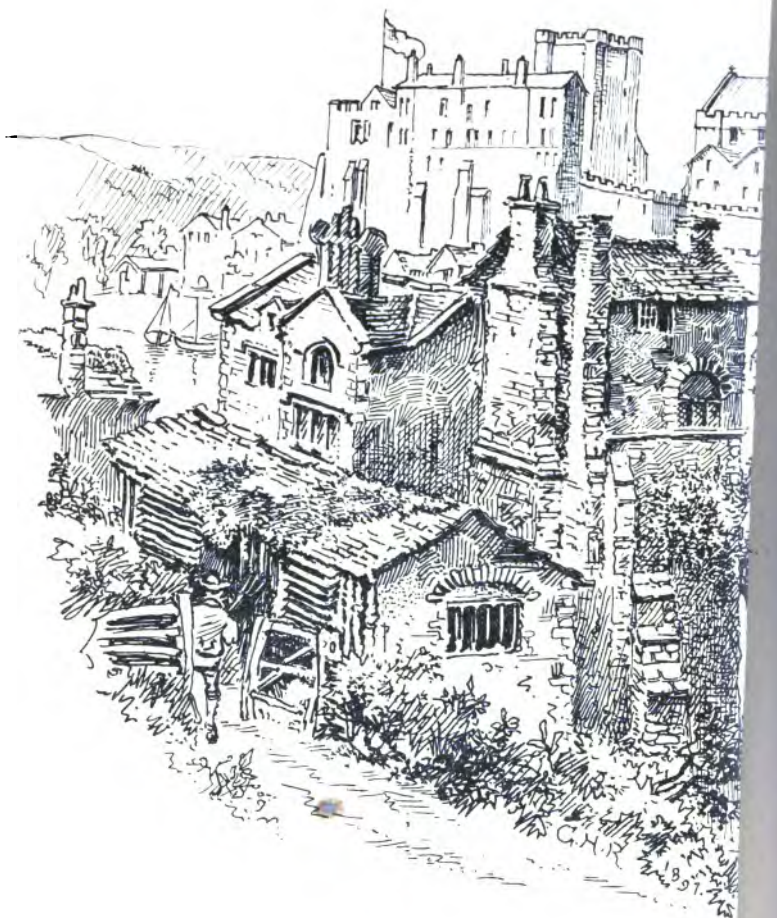

ENT FORDS, FERRIES, AND BRIDGES IN CHESHIRE.

BY WILLIAM HARRISON.*

SHIRE differs from Lancashire in its physical eatures in that for the most part it presents a atively level surface, watered by sluggish streams ting in a multitude of converging brooks and rills gnificant length and width. It would be tedious to each one of these in detail to its source, and I re purpose in this paper dealing separately only he larger rivers and then mentioning more generally ossings upon the subordinate streams.

The Dee.

dealing with the river crossings of Cheshire we matter of course give the first consideration to the hile chief river, the one upon which stands the y town, the

> Dee, which Britons long ygone
> Did call divine, that doth by Chester tend.

At Chester the Dee is confined within very narrow

* Mr. G. H. Rowbotham has again kindly furnished the illustrations of ridges with the exception of one which is by Mr. Charles Sheil, a former ember of the Society.

limits, but between that point and the sea it possesses a broad estuary which twice daily becomes an expanse of shining sand, threaded by a narrow stream.

Making as our starting point the island of Hilbre, where the river flows into the open sea, we find first the passage between that island and the mainland. Of this island Leland says: "At the floode it is all environid with water as an isle, and then the trajectus is a quarter of a mile over and 4 fadome deep of water, and at ebbe a man may go over the sand." Thus it is alternately an island and a part of the mainland. Ormerod compares it in this respect and also as an object of superstitious pilgrimage with the holy isle of Lindisfarne, and quotes as equally applicable to it the lines from "Marmion":—

> For with the flow and ebb its style
> Varies from continent to isle;
> Dry-shod, o'er sands, twice every day
> The pilgrims to the shrine find way;
> Twice every day the waves efface
> Of staves and sandall'd feet the trace.

Across the main channel of the Dee, near Hilbre, a passage is said to have been formed by the miraculous interposition of St. Werburgh. Richard, second earl of Chester, while on a pilgrimage to St. Winifred's Well, near Holywell, was attacked by the Welsh, and driven into Basingwerk Abbey. The saint, in response to his appeal, parted the waters of the Dee by the formation of new sandbanks, over which his Constable, the Baron of Halton, marched troops to his relief. We may believe this or not as we choose. Archdeacon Rogers, the Cheshire antiquary, called the story "fabulose and lyinge." But are not the banks thus formed called "Constable's Sands" to this day?*

* *Transactions*, iv. 235; Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ii. 275.

A ford existed from early times opposite the point where Flint now stands, and is said to have been used by the Romans. King Edward I. built his stronghold here to protect the ford, and the name bestowed upon it, Castrum apud Fluentum, was in course of time corrupted into Flint.* In a nautical work by Captain Denham, published in 1840, it is stated that the estuary was then fordable direct to Flint Castle from half ebb to half flood, and that about a mile below a ferry-boat plied between Parkgate and Bagillt at about the time of high water, generally effecting a trip to and fro. The fords in the estuary were crossed in 1403, after the battle of Shrewsbury, by Welsh rebels, who threatened Wirral.†

Shotwick Ford was a little nearer Chester. Here King Edward I. crossed on horseback at the head of his vassals and their retainers in 1277, when commencing his campaign against the Welsh. "Shotwick Ford," says the Harleian MS., which records this journey, "doethe still continue."‡ This is no longer the case, it having been abolished, as will be mentioned presently.

Between Burton and Hawarden the sands were crossed two centuries ago by Celia Fiennes, as described in her diary.§ The sand, she said, was "as smooth as a die, being a few hours left of the flood. The sands here are so loose that the tide does move them from one place to another at every flood, that the same place one used to ford a month or two before is not to be passed now." It is interesting to note that the sands were used as a highway not merely across, but along the river. They "can go," she says, "near nine or ten miles over the

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* Taylor, *Historic Notices of Flint*, 2, 15.
† Wylie, *England under Henry IV.*, ii. 2.
‡ Taylor's *Flint*, p. 15.
§ *Transactions*, ix. 131.

sands, from Chester to Burton or to Flint town almost." "They convey their coals from Wales and any other things by waggon, when the tide is out, to Chester and other parts."

In those days the broad sands extended almost to the gates of Chester. But when, under the powers granted to the River Dee Company early in the eighteenth century, the present narrow and straight channel was formed, the greater part of these sands from Connah's Quay upwards were reclaimed. Across the new channel. in lieu of the pre-existing fords, which were then abolished, were established two ferries—the "Lower King's Ferry," close by what is now the village of Queensferry, and the "Upper Ferry." As to the village, we may note in passing how the present long reign has stereotyped the feminine aspect of names of this kind so firmly that, however times may change, we shall probably never hear of it as King's Ferry, although the ferry itself is so named.

The Lower Ferry was, about 1835, connected with new roads on either side so as to form an important point on the route from Liverpool to Holyhead and other places in Wales. A new iron movable bridge to supersede it is just now on the point of completion.

The Upper or Higher King's Ferry is some miles nearer Chester. Neither of these ferries is actually in Cheshire, the new channel of the Dee having been taken entirely on the Flintshire side. Immediately, however, above the Higher Ferry the river enters Cheshire, and leaves Wales behind.

At Chester, opposite the Shipgate, was the combined ford and ferry used by the Romans, and which continued in use long after the bridge sixty yards higher up had been built. "According to all precedent," says the late

Mr. Thompson Watkin,* "there ought to be a large number of Roman coins, fibulæ, and other ornaments of gold, silver, and bronze in the mud at the bottom of the river each side of this ford, which were thrown in as offerings to the presiding goddess of the Dee, either for expected or accomplished help in fording the stream at low water or crossing by boat at high tide." In a list of Chester streets, *temp.* Edward III., quoted by Canon Morris,† we read in reference to the Shipgate, "and anends this gate before the Bruge was mayde there was a fferry bott that brought bothe hors and man over Dee." As we shall see directly, the ferry remained in use long after the bridge was built.

Chester Old Bridge, according to Grose,‡ was more worthy of notice for its picturesque appearance than remarkable for its antiquity, "not," he adds, "but part of it is very ancient, tho' it appears to have been frequently repaired at different times and with different materials." On another page (37), on the authority of a friend's manuscript, he states that Edward the Elder finished the bridge which was begun by his sister Ethelfleda. Considerable further information is given by Canon Morris in the work§ already referred to, from which the following is collected. The bridge is mentioned in Domesday in the time of Edward the Confessor, when the *præpositus* could summon one man from each hide of the county to come to repair it. It was at first built of wood. In 1227 the bridge entirely collapsed. A similar catastrophe occurred in 1280, when an unusually high tide inundated a large extent of country, breaking down and carrying away the

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* *Roman Cheshire*, 47.

† *Chester in the Plantaganet and Tudor Reigns*, 256.

‡ *Antiquities of England and Wales*, vol. i., new ed., p. 36.

§ *Ibid*, pp. 14, 19, 229, 230, 231, 509, 512.

bridge. Until its repair, the expense of which was borne by the whole county, traders and others coming to Chester were forced at some risk, inconvenience, and loss to cross by the old ferry. The bridge was so important a means of communication for military as well as trading necessities that the king was urgent upon the citizens of Chester to rebuild, and at their own charges. They were compelled, as the *Chronicle* states, to accept the common law of England *contra libertates sibi concessas*, and although they proved that it was the county and not the city which was liable to repair the bridge. In 1297 and 1353 the bridge was again carried away by flood. In the latter year it is stated that the proceeds of the passage or ferry amounted to £13. 5s. 1d. (*quia pons ibidem disruptus fuit et non reparatus in toto*). Incidentally we learn that the system of season tickets is not entirely of modern origin, for in the account for this year 3s. 4d. is acknowledged to be received from Hoel ap Oweyn Voil for the passage of himself and his men during the year, by agreement. Sir John Danyers paid the same sum with arrears for two previous years.

The bridge does not appear to have been immediately rebuilt, and after the lapse of thirty-four years we find King Richard in 1387 granting to the citizens "the issues of the passage of the Dee at Chester, and of the murage accustomed to be given for the repair of the walls to be applied to the rebuilding of the bridge there, the destruction of which caused the inhabitants & those resorting to the said city much danger & inconvenience & was a source of great loss." During this reign the ministers and officials of Chester Castle commenced the erection of a tower on the bridge, presumably for the better defence of bridge and castle. The tower, however, was not immediately completed. In 1407, the

then Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester (afterwards King Henry V.) granted the murage for five years to the corporation provided that one moiety be expended on the walls and the other moiety upon the completion of the tower on the Dee Bridge begun in the reign of the late King Richard.

In 1499 it is stated that the further end of Dee Bridge was "buylded." In the fourth year of Edward VI. complaint is made that the battlements of the bridge were suffered to be broken down. The bridge existing at this time was presumably of stone, yet wood seems to have still entered largely into its construction, for the accounts of the murengers or muragers (whose original duty of seeing to the repair of the walls had been extended so as to include the bridge) for so late as 1557 mention "iii planks unto Dee Brygg ii^{s}." The rule was strictly enforced that no carts with iron-bound wheels should cross by the bridge, and in all probability they would be sent across by the ferry. In the sixteenth year of Elizabeth (1574), the town council make order that the treasurers of the city "with all convenyent expedicon shall cause the arche of Dee Bridge & that Bridge now in Ruyn & decay to be repaiered & amended."

At either end of the bridge was a tower and a house. The bridge is delineated in the following maps and views*:—

Map of Chester, from G. Braun's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572-1618.

View of Chester, by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, 1580.

Speed's Map, 1610.

Randle Holmes's Sketch made before the Siege of Chester.

* As to the accompanying sketch, see note on p. 94.

Map, by Crew, in *Vale Royal*, 1656.
View of Chester, *c.* 1690, by Edward Wright.

Not far above Chester Bridge were the fords at Boughton. These, according to Mr. Thompson Watkin,* were used by the Romans, there being a small road across from the junction of the three larger ones at Boughton.

"Heron Bridge" is a name which still appears on the map at a point between Boughton and Eccleston, where there is now no bridge. It appears to commemorate the former existence of an "iron brigge," which is mentioned in a charter of 1355.†

Eccleston Ferry is still well known to parties boating up the Dee. It is from this point upwards that the fordable places become frequent. After the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, to prevent the incursions of the Welsh, the fords were ordered to be closely watched from Poulton to Eccleston,‡ and this apparently with a view to the security of Wirral. Evidently the Welsh, however warlike, were not like Cæsar, who, as Cowley says, never went one foot out of his way for a bridge or a ford or a ferry, but flung himself into the river immediately and swam over.

At Eaton was another ferry. "Boat Lane" leads to it from the east, and "Eaton Boat" is named on Morden's map of Cheshire (*c.* 1700).

A little higher up is Aldford, at the point where the Roman road from Chester southwards crossed the river. "When the river is low," says Mr. Thompson Watkin,§ "the paved causeway, formed of large stones, may still be seen at the bottom of the river." The village of Aldford,

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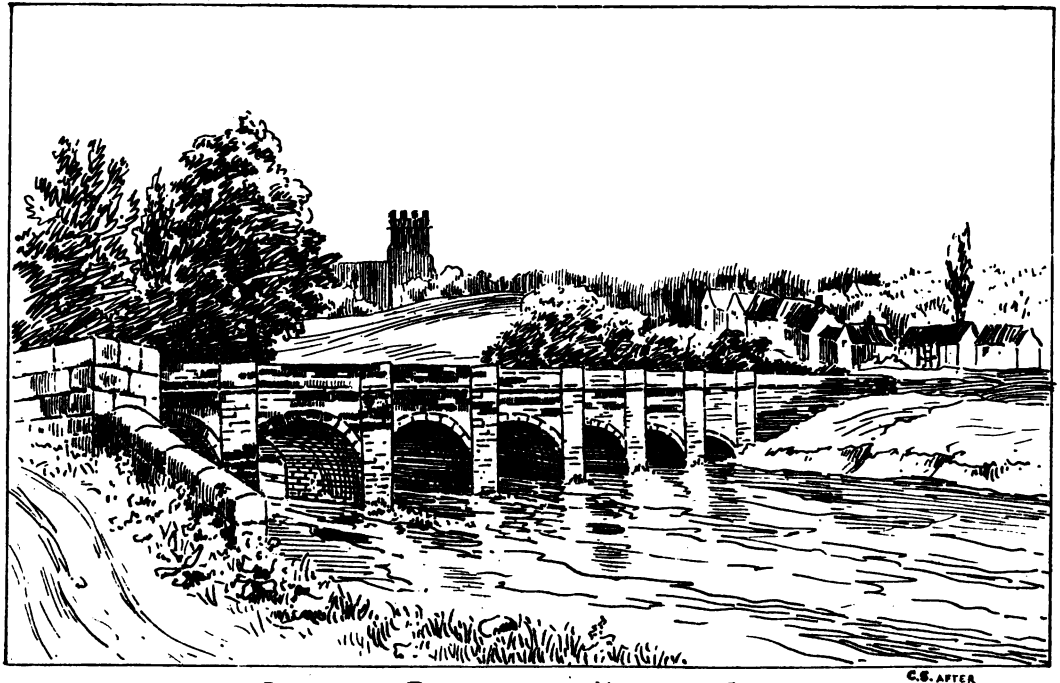
* *Roman Cheshire*, 63, 82.
† *Cheshire Sheaf*, i. 189.
‡ Wylie, *England under Henry IV.*, ii. 2.
§ *Roman Cheshire*, 49.



BRIDGE AT FARNDON AND HOLT NR CHESTER

C.S. AFTER
Sq. HOWARD

which obviously derives its name from this crossing, is situate a little higher up.

Passing another ferry, situate on a lane leading to Churton, we next arrive at the great bridge of Farndon, which I can only compare to that of Bideford, immortalised by Kingsley. For as Bideford is Bideford by virtue of its bridge, so we may say in like manner is Farndon Farndon. Perhaps, however, we ought to admit the Welsh town of Holt on the opposite shore as an equal partner in the proprietorship of the bridge, for the inhabitants of each have found it equally useful. How many centuries old it is I am unable to say. The first mention to be found of it is by Webb (1621) in the *Vale Royal*. He speaks of it as "an exceeding fair stone bridge built (no doubt) together with that old substantial castle in the Holt." Evidently, therefore, it was ancient in his day. It is shown with the castle on Saxton's map (*temp.* Elizabeth). It has nine arches, with large angular recesses between each. There are, says Helsby, in his edition of Ormerod, "on the Welsh side over the third arch of the bridge traces of a tower or guardhouse."

In November, 1643, there was a skirmish on this bridge. Colonel Brereton and Sir Thomas Middleton, who had marched out of Nantwich towards Wales, won first the bridge, and a little after the town of Holt, without loss of any men.*

According to Watkin,† "there was undoubtedly a Roman ford across the Dee at Holt."

The Gowy.

The Gowy is best known to Manchester people from the circumstance that its outlet had to be bridged in the

* Hall's *Nantwich*, 157. † *Roman Cheshire*, 82.

course of the construction of the Ship Canal. There are grounds for believing that at one time the valley through which this river runs formed the bed of a tidal stream communicating with both the Mersey and the Dee, and making Wirral into an island. At the present day, owing probably to a rising of the land surface, we have two streams, one flowing northwards into the Mersey and another southwards into the Dee. But in Saxton's map there is one stream only, and the same appears in Morden's map of 1700. Nearly midway, at a point where the stream is now insignificant in size, is Backford, "the valley ford." Here there was in very early times a bridge, for an undated charter speaks of the "Ponte de Bakeforde sup. ripam aqua." And the Parr Inqs. (10 Henry VII. and 2 Edward VI.) also refer to the Briggegrene and Le Brigge Medowe, both in Backford.*

But this stream, which formerly went through to Backford and the Dee, is now only a tributary of the Gowy. Following the river itself up from its outlet at Stanlaw we come to a succession of fords and bridges, situate on the ancient highways leading out of Chester to the north-east and east. The first is Bridge Trafford, a name which to us who are accustomed to a "Trafford Bridge" looks rather like putting the cart before the horse. It is easily explained, however, when we remember that close by there is another Trafford. Whether this name means the "trough ford" or the "draught ford" or—as it has lately been suggested to me—the "Tref-ford," *i.e.*, the ford to the town, is a question we will set aside for the moment. We can readily see that there was a necessity to distinguish in some way this Trafford from the neighbouring one, and evidently the bridge met the

* Helsby's Ormerod, ii. 366.

case, the other Trafford being at the time without one. This bridge was apparently erected in 1391, for in that year a royal warrant was issued to John Donne, the master forester of Delamere, for the delivery out of the forest of one oak, which the king had given towards the building of the bridge of Bruggetroghford. And in 1410 the escheator executed a writ or warrant of the Prince of Wales, as earl, upon John Donne for the delivery of another oak for the repair of this bridge.* In 1559 one James Benet made a will leaving 6s. 8d. to Trafford Bridge.† The bridge is mentioned both by Webb and Smith in the *Vale Royal*. Watkin mentioned it as on the site of a ford on the Roman road between Chester and Wilderspool.‡

Plemstow Bridge is mentioned by Smith (*Vale Royal*), but nowhere else, unless it is to be understood as identical with the bridge at Mickle Trafford, which was erected in the thirty-third year of Henry VI. (if not earlier). In that year a warrant was issued for the delivery of oaks for the bridge of "Magna Troghford."

Next above this crossing is that at Stanford on the Roman road to Manchester. The modern road, says Watkin,§ is slightly diverted to the north of where the Romans forded. There must have been a bridge in the fourteenth century, for a charter of 1355 mentions the way that leads from Stanford Brigge‖ toward Chester. A warrant in the thirty-third year of Henry VI. was issued for the delivery of oaks out of the Forest of Mara (Delamere) to John Tegyn, surveyor of the works of this bridge. In 1643, mention is made of a fight at Stanford Bridge.¶

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* Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ii. 44.
† Record Society, xxx. 188.
‡ *Roman Cheshire*, 56.
§ *Roman Cheshire*, 31.
‖ *Cheshire Sheaf*, i. 189.
¶ Helsby's Ormerod, ii. 309.

Hockenhull Plat or Plot is the next crossing, "a place," says Webb, "well known, being the passage over our said water in our great London road-way to Chester, wanting nothing but a bridge for carts to pass that way when that river riseth, which were a very necessary & charitable work to be done." There was probably here only a platting for foot passengers, carriages going round by Tarvin. Ogilby (1675) describes this as the horse road. A bridge is shown later in Morden's map. The lane from the west is still called Platt Lane.

A little higher up is "a passage over the same water called Stapleford."* The name indicates a ford protected by poles or staples.† Just above Stapleford is the modern "Ford Bridge," its name recalling the earlier mode of crossing, and near it is "Ford Farm."

The Mersey.

As the whole of this river, from its mouth as far as Stockport, has been dealt with in the former paper on Lancashire, it is unnecessary here to do more than recapitulate the names of the various crossings, *viz.:* Birkenhead Ferry,‡ Eastham or Carlett Ferry, Hale Ford, Runcorn Gap Ferry, Fiddler's Ferry, Warrington Bridge, Latchford, Thelwall, Ford near Rixton, Hollin's Ferry, Carrington Old Bridge and Ford, Flixton Ford, Shaw Hall Ford, Hillam Ford, Crosford Bridge, Barford,§

* Webb, 102.

† Taylor, *Names and their Histories*, 388.

‡ Rock Ferry and Seacombe appear to be also of some antiquity.

§ This was situate close by the present Bridgewater Canal Bridge, which is often called Barfoot or Barfooty Bridge. Mr. John Owen informs me that there is, on the south side of the river, a field called "Barford Hough," belonging to the Edgehouse Farm, in Stretford, and approached formerly by ford but now by a cartway alongside the railway bridge.

Jackson's Boat, Barlow Ford, Lum Ford, Northenden Ferry, Didsbury Ford, Gatley Ford, Cheadle Ford and Boat, and Stockport Ford and Bridge.

In regard to Cheadle Boat and Bridge it may be added that Mr. Fletcher Moss* is of opinion that there was formerly an additional crossing over the Mersey, near Broad Oak Farm, there being on the Didsbury side a "Boat Field," extending to the river, opposite an old lane leading to Gatley. He also states† that the bridge which fell in 1756 was succeeded by a wooden one, and this (in 1777) by one of stone, which lasted till the present bridge was erected in 1861. The wooden bridge was probably for foot passengers only. Harrop's *Manchester Mercury* records that in July, 1768, a cart which was crossing Cheadle Ford was borne away by the impetuosity of the current, the three horses attached to it and a man who was a passenger being drowned, and the driver only saving himself by swimming.

Above the confluence of the Tame the Mersey becomes wholly a Cheshire river. On this portion is what is still called the "New Bridge," though it, or rather its predecessor, bore that name already in Webb's time, nearly three hundred years ago. The structure then existing was replaced in 1755 by another, which was swept away by a flood, and that by another, which fell down. The present edifice was erected in 1799.‡ Otterspool Bridge. which crosses the river near Hatherlow, succeeds one which in an ancient description of the boundary of Macclesfield Forest is called Rohehundesbrig (Roehounds Bridge), About the year 1500, however, the present name appears.§ The existing structure was erected about 1659. Colonel

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* *Chronicles of Cheadle*, p. 60.
*† *Ibid*, p. 59.
‡ Heginbottom's *Stockport*, ii. 428.
§ *Ibid*, ii. 210.

Henry Bradshawe, in one of his letters dated Marple, 4th January, 165$\frac{8}{9}$, speaks of the money "for the workmen intended for the newe buildinge of Otterspoole Bridge."*

Above this point are bridges at Compstall, Broadbottom, and Woolley. That at Broadbottom was erected in 1683. The last to be named on the Mersey is one which is no longer in existence, its site being covered by one of the Manchester Corporation reservoirs. This is Enterclough Bridge, named in an Act passed in 1768 as the terminal point of the Huddersfield and Woodhead turnpike road.

The Tame.

This river has also been dealt with in the former paper on Lancashire, and I will, therefore, merely enumerate its river crossings, *viz.*: Ford above Stockport; Beet Bridge on the Stockport and Ashton road; Hamnett Ford, Hyde; Dukinfield Old Bridge; Stalybridge. Stalybridge, I may add, takes its name from a bridge which appears to have existed there from an early date. It is mentioned in a list of bridges in Macclesfield Hundred in 1621 as being made by Cheshire and Lancashire, and that it was then in decay. The bridge, which was probably then repaired, existed till 1707, when a new one was erected, which is the one figured by Dr. Aikin in 1795. The stone covering this new bridge was preserved when the present one was erected on its site in 1824, and is now let into one of the walls. It bears an inscription with initials and the date 1707.†

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* Earwaker, *East Cheshire*, ii. 84. † *Ibid*, ii. 169.

THE GOYT.

Retracing our steps down the Mersey or Etherowe to the point where that river

> Getteth Goyt down from her Peakish spring,

we ascend the latter stream and, passing Marple Bridge, soon reach that of Windybottom. This "is believed by many," says Dr. Heginbottom,* "to have a Roman origin," and it is often called the Roman Bridge. Probably, however, it is more correctly described as an old packhorse bridge. I do not find any reference to it in books or documents of any great age.

Whaley Bridge is one of the few in the district which, like Stalybridge, have given the name to the adjacent town. It was evidently built in the early part of the sixteenth century. In the recently published will of Roger Jodrell of Yeardsley, dated 1529, we find the following: "Itm towards the makyng of Waleybrigge a stirk."† The bridge is shown and named in Saxton's map, and is referred to by Webb in the *Vale Royal*. Ogilby describes it as "a stone bridge."

Above Whaley is a still existing ford at Taxal, and above that again Goyt's Bridge at Errwood.

THE WEAVER.

The Weaver has the distinction of being the river, *par excellence*, which Cheshire can claim as all her own. As Drayton not very elegantly expresses it, this is the river

> The country in his course that clean through doth divide,
> Cut in two equal shares upon his either side.

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* *Stockport*, ii. 198.

† Record Society, xxx. 69.

Our first crossing is at Frodsham, which we must not too readily assume to have been Fordsham, for the name in Domesday is "Frotesham," the first syllable being apparently personal. Here we are on the line of the Roman road from Chester to Wilderspool. "That it crossed that river somewhere in this neighbourhood is," says Watkin,* "an undoubted fact." We have traces of a bridge, probably of wood, having existed here from early times. According to Ormerod† it gave name to a family about the reign of Henry III. "Phillip de Pont" occurs, in 1271, in a charter of the Astons, and "Walter del Bridgg," chaplain, in the fourteenth year of Edward III. Apparently, therefore, there was a chapel on the bridge for wayfarers. In the twelfth year of Richard II. Richard de Bruggehowse held a moiety of the estate in Frodsham, called "le brigghouse" *in capite.* The house appears likely to have been a portalice for the defence of the bridge. For the repair of this bridge, like others we have already come across, "John Done, forester of Delamere," was ordered to give one oak in the fourth year of Henry V.‡ At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign it appears to have been out of repair, for James Benet,§ by his will made in 1559, gave 6s. 8d. to "ye mendinge of Fradsome Bridge," and in 1593 we find the penance to which one William Robinson had been condemned commuted into a money payment of 10s., to be paid to the vicar and churchwardens towards the reparation of Frodsham Bridge.‖ Ormerod also tells us that the bridge was rebuilt of brick in the time of Elizabeth. Smith, in the *Vale Royal,* describes it as "builded most part of brick, the longest bridge in all Cheshire." Webb describes

* *Roman Cheshire,* 57.
† Ormerod, ii. 53.
‡ Ormerod, ii. 53.
§ Record Society, xxx. 188.
‖ Chester Archæological Society, v. 391.

it as built upon four fair arches, all of stone. This bridge was taken down many years ago to make way for the present stone bridge.

Above Frodsham the Ordnance Map shows Kingsley Ford and a ferry near Dutton. The latter is apparently the "Pickeren's Boat" referred to in the Weaver Navigation Act of 1720 as the limit to which the river was previously navigable.

Next above them comes Acton Bridge. This is on an ancient crossing, on the road from Warrington to Tarporley, and it is noticeable that the road to the north-east is called Street Lane. The bridge is shown on Saxton's map, and is referred to by both Smith and Webb in the *Vale Royal.*

Saltersford, at which we next arrive, appears at the present day to have no approaches, though Wood Lane from Weaverham is pointing towards it. Watkin* assigns this as the crossing place of a minor Roman road from Crabtree Green.

Winnington Bridge, the next in order, was existing in Webb's time. He describes it as "a fair stone bridge." Here, on the 19th August, 1659, was fought the last battle in the Civil War, Sir George Booth and his Cheshire forces being defeated by Sir John Lambert. Lambert in his letter to Parliament incidentally gives some information about the bridge. "Their next endeavour," he says, "was to secure the bridge, which they had good reason to hope for, in regard the river was unfordable, the bridge narrow, flankered with a strong ditch on the far end and a high hill up which no horse could pass otherwise than along the side in a narrow path."†

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* *Roman Cheshire*, 46. † Chester Archæological Society, iii. 299.

At Northwich we reach the Roman military way from Chester to Manchester, which, says Watkin,* "forded the Weaver, but the ford was destroyed in the operations for making the river navigable to Winsford, *c.* 1720." The first mention of a bridge here is in the twenty-sixth year of Edward III., when there was a commission to Hugh le Frermon (or Feremon) and others to take certain customs for its repair. Our old friend, John Doune (we can recognise him through the different spellings), master forester of Mara, received a warrant from King Richard II., in 1392, for the delivery of timber on the view of Master William de Newehall, the king's carpenter, for the repair of this bridge. In the ninth year of Henry IV. Gruff' le Wright was appointed to make repair, and mend the bridge according to the advice of William de Newehall, master carpenter in the county.† The bridge would then be of wood. When it was rebuilt of stone does not appear, but probably some change would be made when the river was made navigable.

The next three crossings betray in their names—Hartford, Bradford, and Winsford—the former mode of crossing. Hartford, which is on a well-marked line of communication east and west, appears in Domesday as Herford.‡ Hartford Bridge is named in the *Vale Royal* by King. Bradford Grange§ is mentioned in the time of Edward I. Mr. Watkin‖ sets down a Roman road as having crossed here, and quotes Archdeacon Wood in regard to the finding of Roman antiquities in laying the foundation of the new bridge.

Winsford is also set down as the point of crossing of a

* *Roman Cheshire*, 42.
† Helsby's Ormerod, iii. 162
‡ Ormerod, ii. 197.
§ Helsby's Ormerod, iii. 173.
‖ *Roman Cheshire*, 34.

Roman road*—that from Chester to Kinderton. The bridge is shown in Saxton's map and referred to by Smith in the *Vale Royal.* Randle Pickmere, of Middlewich, by his will, dated 1525, bequeathed to "Wynnsforthe Bridge" 3s. 4d.†

Higher up the river we reach Church Minshull, at which place a bridge is shown by Saxton and referred to by Webb. Higher up again is another Stanford Bridge, mentioned by Webb, and placed by Watkin‡ on the line of a Roman road from Kinderton towards Nantwich. Then we come to Beam Bridge, which, it is said, was built in Elizabeth's reign, after Nantwich had been destroyed by fire, and to enable the townsmen to bring from the forest of Delamere the oaks which the queen had given them permission to fell to enable them to rebuild their town.

When the Royalists besieged Nantwich in January, 164$\frac{3}{4}$, they found Beam Bridge, "being a fayre stonne bridge almost but newly made, was a great part of it beaten down." Thereupon they made a "platt" for their passage over the river a little below the bridge. They had got over all their ordnance and carriages and and most part of their horse and foot, when the thawing of the snow caused the river to rise so high that their platt was carried down, "and they by no means could pass the river the one to the other."§ Beam Bridge is alluded to by Smith in the *Vale Royal.*

The Town Bridge at Nantwich was one which had a chapel upon it. The first mention of it is in 139$\frac{8}{9}$, when licence was granted for the celebration of divine service in St. Ann's Chapel upon the bridge. In 1438-9 appears

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* *Roman Cheshire*, 34.
† Record Society, xxx. 164.
‡ *Roman Cheshire*, 69.
§ Hall's *Nantwich*, 165.

an entry in a rental referring to four shops upon the bridge, with the chapel, &c. The bridge was in early times of wood, and was maintained and repaired by the town. Webb describes it as a strong timber bridge, "which requires no little care and cost by reason of the monstrous carriages of the wood in carts, which is brought thither for the boyling of their salt." In 1652 it was made a county bridge. In 1663, being in decay, it was on the order of justices at quarter sessions rebuilt as a substantial stone bridge. The contractor, it is stated, had £90 of the county and the materials of the old bridge. The bridge then erected was superseded by the now existing one in 1803.*

Above Nantwich we have Shrewbridge, which appears as "Shyrardes-brugge" in an inquisition bearing so early a date as 1348;† Audlem, where a bridge is shown by Saxton, and in the map in the *Vale Royal;* and Sandford Bridge, near Wrenbury, also shown by Saxton, and in some old maps called Stanford Bridge.

The Dane.

The Dane flows into the Weaver at Northwich. Following its course upward, the first crossing is at Shipbrooke. A bridge appears here in Saxton's and later maps. Above that is Ravenscroft Bridge, a few yards to the west of which, according to Watkin,‡ the Roman road, called Kind Street, forded the river. Byley Bridge, which is next, is referred to by Smith in the *Vale Royal.* The present bridge bears the date "1842." Cranage Bridge was on the main road from Manchester through Knutsford to London. It is not shown by

* Hall's *Nantwich*, 86, 125, 196, 236. † *Ibid*, 82.
‡ *Roman Cheshire*, 44.

Saxton, and was probably erected just after his time, for Webb mentions it as "built by Jo. Nedham, Esquire, whose heir," Sir Robert Nedham, was apparently then living. Above it we reach another Saltersford, which Watkin considers to have been a centre of several Roman roads.*

After passing a place named on the Ordnance Map as "Pinford Rough," we reach Somerford-cum-Radnor, a place named in Domesday.† The original ford, which gave name to the township, was perhaps at the site of Radnor Bridge, which is mentioned by Smith in the *Vale Royal.*

The Dane Bridge at Congleton is also mentioned by Smith, and is shown in the earlier map of Saxton. It appears to have had a chapel upon it at one period.‡

Above Congleton the river reaches the hills, and few of the bridges are likely to be ancient. On this part of its course are found Dob Ford, on a road towards Gawsworth, and Lymford Bridge, near Bosley.

THE BOLLIN.

The Bollin, which falls into the now canalised Mersey at a point which bears the very modern name of Rixton Junction, is first crossed by Bollin Bridge, near Warburton, on the road from High Legh. This road in some parts of its course bears the name of Burford Lane, from which one might suspect that the crossing was formerly Burford. I find, however, no other evidence in support of this view. A few miles higher up is a bridge which is not so modern as it pretends to be. The "New Bridge," as it is called, the scene of one of Dick Turpin's famous

* *Roman Cheshire*, 75. † Helsby's Ormerod, iii. 57.
‡ Hall's *Nantwich*, 86.

exploits, is situate on the main road from Manchester to Chester, and near to if not actually upon the site of the ford or other crossing of the Roman road between the same places. When the New Bridge was erected I have not been able to find out, but a bridge at this point is shown in Saxton's map and in the map by Randolph Crew in the *Vale Royal.*

Probably there was a ford at Ashley, near the house now called "Ford Bank," and at Castle Mill, which latter was situate on an old road from Stockport to Knutsford. Oversley Ford must have been in use to comparatively late times, for our member, Mr. Norbury, says he knew personally the man who took the first team over the bridge.

At Wilmslow what was formerly the "Old Bridge" is now superseded by a new one of iron. The one just above was built about 1775, together with the piece of new road on each side.* Verdon (pronounced locally, "Bardon") Bridge, a little higher, was erected about 1780.†

Above Wilmslow are crossings at Mottram St. Andrew, at Prestbury, near which is still a "Ford House," and at Macclesfield.

The Dean.

The Dean flows into the Bollin just below Twinney Bridge, a name which deserves attention as affording a parallel to the instances of "twistle" and related names at other confluences, supplied by Dr. March in his paper in the eighth volume of our *Transactions.* The present bridge is of iron and bears the date "1878," but succeeds

* Earwaker, *East Cheshire*, i. 145. † *Ibid*, i. 144.

a much older one of stone. Not much higher up the the stream is Linney Bridge, a name evidently related in some way to its neighbour.

Handforth and Woodford both occur on this river.

Having now followed the courses of the principal rivers of the county, it remains for me to deal more generally with the crossings of the humbler tributary streams. And here we may notice how frequently the existence of a ford is denoted by the place-name, even in cases where the stream is so insignificant that it might, one would think, be cleared at a bound. But it must be remembered that in all probability in many of these cases the stream was not in early times confined to its present narrow bed, but spread and meandered over marsh and bogland in such a way as to render a ford or definite crossing place highly desirable.

Among these place-names, of which "ford" is a component part, are many which stand for the parish or township itself, thus pointing to the use of the ford before the area was delimited, which was generally in early Saxon times. Many of them are names which appear in Domesday and in early Norman charters. Of these designations some have been already referred to, *viz.*, Aldford, Backford, Bridge Trafford and Mickle Trafford, Stapleford, Hartford, Somerford, Handforth, and Woodford.

To these we have now to add:—

Knutsford, which appears in Domesday as *Cunetesford*, and is generally explained as the ford crossed by Cnut.

Chelford, in Domesday *Celeford.*

Pulford, spelt thus in Domesday, situate five miles

south-west of Chester, on the brook which divides Cheshire from North Wales.

Basford *(Berchesford)*, south of Crewe.

Warford *(Werford)*, near Chelford.

Hapsford, a township named in a deed, *temp.* Edward III., situate on the Roman road between Chester and Frodsham. Hapsford Bridge is mentioned by Ogilby (1675).

Holford, a hamlet on the Roman road between Northwich and Manchester.

Other fords, perhaps of later origin, are as follows:—

Sandyford, at Cote Brook, between Tarporley and Northwich. Leland, when going to Northwich, writes: "I passed over a litle Brooke caulid Sanddiford." The late Mr. Kirk appears to me to be wrong* in assuming this Sandyford to be Lobslack. The brook in this place is still called Sandyford Brook.

Stoneyford, between Milton Green and Handley.

Winterford, near Tilston.

Saltersford, near Jenkin Chapel, on the Roman road to Buxton.† It will be remembered that this name has already occurred twice, once on the Weaver and once on the Dane.

Woodford, in Over. This name has also occurred before.

Marchford, near Nantwich. This name appears in a charter undated, and therefore before A.D. 1300, which mentions "the king's highway which leads from March ford."‡ Marchford Bridge is referred to by Smith in the *Vale Royal.*

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* *Transactions*, iii. 121. † *Roman Cheshire*, 79.

‡ Hall's *Nantwich*, 406.

Nettleford, situate at the point of divergence of the Roman roads from Chester to Northwich and Kinderton respectively.*

Rankersford, near Marton.

Cledford, near Middlewich.

Stowford, on Gresty Brook, near Crewe.

Burford, near Acton, Nantwich, where there was a "skrimage" during the Civil War in 1643. Burford (A.S. Berghford) means, according to Canon Taylor, the ford near the hill.†

Handford, near Cuddington.

Sumreford, named in Domesday among the Wirral townships, but not now represented by any place in that district bearing the same name. There are reasons for the belief that it was in Tranmere.‡

A ford, unnamed, still exists across the Waterless Brook, near Tabley, and another in the extreme south of the county, on the road from Wrenbury to Aston. One at Taxal has been already mentioned.

There was a ford at Poulton, near Birkenhead, forming the approach to Wallasey, across Wallasey Pool, but it could only be used at low water.§

The late Mr. Edward Kirk, in a paper read before this Society in 1885,‖ remarks that he takes the word ford compounded in Winsford as corroborative evidence of the road there being Roman, and the late Mr. Thompson Watkin, in *Roman Cheshire* (p. 34), commends the justice of this remark. I am loth to set myself in opposition to the views of the latter antiquary especially, whose

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* *Transactions*, iii. 115; *Roman Cheshire*, 32.

† *Names and their Histories*, p. 388.

‡ See Helsby's Ormerod, ii. 450.

§ Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, n.s., vol. vii.-viii., p. 2.

‖ *Transactions*, iii. 111.

authority in these matters is very great. But it does seem to me that there is nothing in the presence of "ford" as a component part of a place-name to justify an argument for a Roman road. Mr. Kirk, in support of his view, instances seventeen places in or near Cheshire in which "ford" forms part of the name, all, he says, situate on Roman roads. One of these (Frodsham) we must leave out of account, for, as we have seen, the probability is that the first syllable is from a personal name, and of the others three are outside Cheshire. But when I mention that in this paper no fewer than forty place-names in the county possessing the suffix "ford" have been enumerated, it will be seen that the proportion of thirteen proved to be situate on Roman roads is very slender to found an argument upon. Possibly Mr. Kirk meant to confine his remark to the names I have already separately distinguished as those of parishes, townships, or similar areas, but even if that be so there has been no suggestion I am aware of that a Roman road passed through Knutsford; while as regards such places as Chelford, Warford, and Woodford, the evidence of the existence of any Roman road is, I believe, little more than presumptive. That fords should exist along the line of a Roman road is, of course, to be expected. What I contend is that the presence of the suffix "ford" does not help us to the conclusion that any particular road is Roman.

There remain to be mentioned one or two ancient bridges across small streams.

The first of these was at Bridge End, Wallasey Pool, near Birkenhead, and had been buried in the soil for it is not known how many centuries before it was disinterred, in 1850, in the course of the excavations made for the purpose of the conversion of the pool into docks. It was

Ancient Bridge
over Moat
PEEL HALL
GATLEY. Cheshire

then found that the depression had formerly been a creek or small stream coming from the southwards and running into Wallasey Pool. The workmen came upon a bridge of solid oak beams, supported from the bed of the old stream by stone piers, and resting at the ends upon the solid rock at the sides of the creek. The length of this bridge was almost exactly one hundred feet and the beams were each thirty-three feet in length. There were four parallel courses of these timbers about five feet apart. The rafters, which crossed the beams to form the roadway, had nearly all perished, though some traces of them remained. Although the spot had always been known as Bridge End, no recollection of any bridge having existed remained in the minds of the oldest inhabitants of the neighbourhood. As to the suggestion that this bridge was Roman, Mr. Watkin remarks that most of the Roman bridges in Britain were built on the same principle.*

Balderton Bridge, near Chester, is, it is suggested by Canon Morris,† the one referred to in the chronicle of St. Werburgh in A.D. 1170, which records how Earl Hugh "slew a multitude of Welshmen near the bridge of Baldert."

Wincham Bridge, near Northwich, is shown in Saxton's map.

Wheelock Bridge, and Wallwich Bridge, both at Middlewich, are named in the description of a fight between the Royal and Parliamentary troops in 1642.‡

Lastly, I may be excused for mentioning several bridges which, though not across rivers, have the merit of being ancient, quaint, and interesting. In each case

* Chester Archæological Society, i. 56, 68; *Roman Cheshire*, 80, 82.

† *Chester in Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns*, p. 5.

‡ Henshall's *Cheshire*, 563.

it is a moat that is crossed, and they are, therefore, appendages to ancient halls. The first is that at Peel Hall, in Etchells, once the dower house of the Tattons of Wythenshawe. It is described by Mr. Earwaker* as a very picturesque narrow bridge of three arches, certainly of fourteenth or fifteenth century date, with angular buttresses and recesses for passengers; the most ancient bridge in this part of Cheshire. Another such bridge is at Holford Hall. It is of stone and has circular recesses and seats on each side. A third is at Hulme Hall in Allostock, a very secluded residence, a mile in each direction from any public road. Here the moat is crossed by a stone bridge of two arches, the projecting piers of which have been filled up with stone seats.†

Of these bridges two are shown in the accompanying views by Mr. Rowbotham. The third (Holford) is illustrated in Phillips's *Old Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire.*‡

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* *East Cheshire*, i. 326.

† Ormerod, iii. 89.

‡ The sketch of Chester Bridge at page 73 by Mr. Rowbotham is based upon drawings by Ed. Wright, 1690, J. M. W. Turner, 1810, Geo. Cuitt, 1815, and others, and is an attempt to realise the appearance of the bridge and its surroundings as seen from the Handbridge side of the river about the year 1780. Besides the bridge itself and the famous mill, the view shows the Old Bridge Gate and Tyrer's Water Tower over it, the Shire Hall, and one of the great round towers of the outer Castle Gate, with other ancient features of the citadel, most of which have either disappeared or have been altered out of all recognition. The church near the Castle Gate is St. Mary's.

Bridge
over Moat
HULME HALL
near PLUMLEY.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF GREAT BUDWORTH CHURCH.

BY ISAAC TAYLOR.

GREAT BUDWORTH is situated about two and a half miles north of Northwich. Next to Prestbury it is the largest parish in Cheshire, and, according to Ormerod, included eighteen villages within its boundaries.

In Henry III.'s reign, Geoffrey de Dutton was lord of the manor, and he gave a third of his land in Great Budworth, including the Church of St. Mary and All Saints, to the priory of Norton, in order to secure perpetual masses for his soul.

The priory held possession until Henry VIII.'s reign. We find over the west tower door, side by side with the arms of Dutton and Warburton, the arms of the priory of Norton.

At the dissolution of monasteries, the lands belonging to the priory were sold, and the rectory of Budworth, together with the chapelries of Wootton and Peover, were made over to Christ Church, Oxford, who continue the patrons to the present time.

The church has a commanding site on the top of a

hill. From the south-west door is a beautiful view over Pickmere and Budworth Mere.

The plan of the church is very regular. It consists of a spacious chancel of two wide bays, with aisles north and south; the nave of six bays, with a lofty clerestory; north and south aisles, a massive western tower, and a south-west porch. There are also chapels at the east end of the nave, projecting north and south as transepts. The church measures from wall to wall, inside of nave and chancel and aisles, one hundred and eighteen feet long by fifty-two feet six inches wide, exclusive of west tower and north and south chapels.

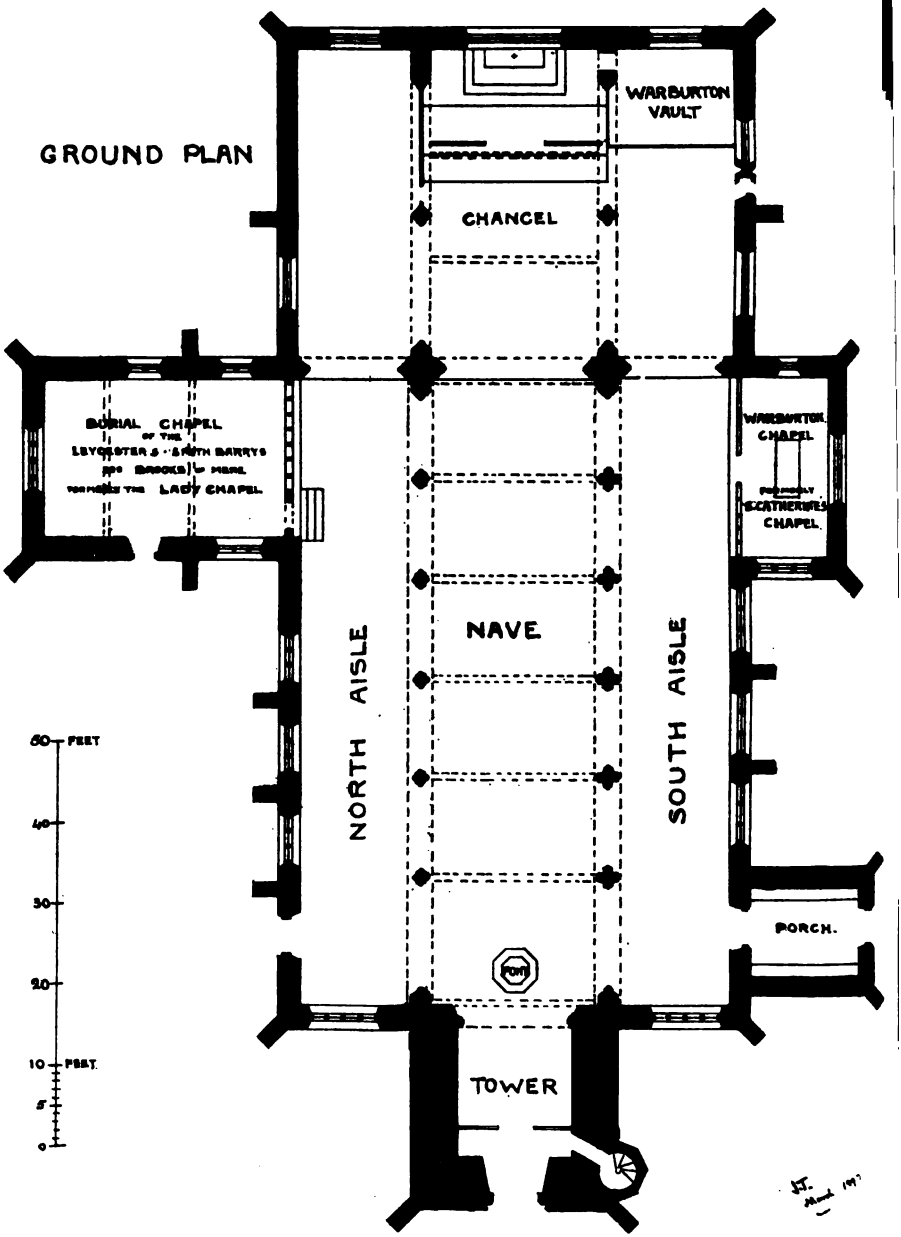
The chancel arcade seems to be the earliest part of the church as it now stands; the arches are four-centred, and from the section of their mouldings might have been built in 1450 or even later. The section of the pillars looks rather earlier, and they were evidently designed for quite a different form of capital than those which now rest on them; possibly the pillars came from an earlier building.

The part of the building next in order of date is probably the western tower. The details are very late, and would correspond with the date of 1528, in which year we know that money was left for the "making of Budworth stepul." The west doorway itself looks earlier than this; it may have been saved from an earlier building. Over the door and on either side of it parts of an inscription are built in; the detail of the lettering is still earlier than the adjoining work of the doorway, so that I do not think it can have (as some archæologists say) anything to do with the builder of the present tower.

It must have been very shortly after the rebuilding of the tower that the rebuilding of the nave was begun. The tower arch and capitals are of the same character as

CHURCH OF S. MARY AND ALL SAINTS
GREAT BUDWORTH

GROUND PLAN



the south arcade, which seems to be the old [illegible]
The nave is almost entirely of that Debased [illegible]
the flat style, which dates from the [illegible]
an attempt was made to follow Gothic [illegible]
then obsolete. The general arrangement of [illegible]
would lead one to suppose that the outer [illegible]
chancel were also of this date, but it is difficult [illegible]
with any certainty.

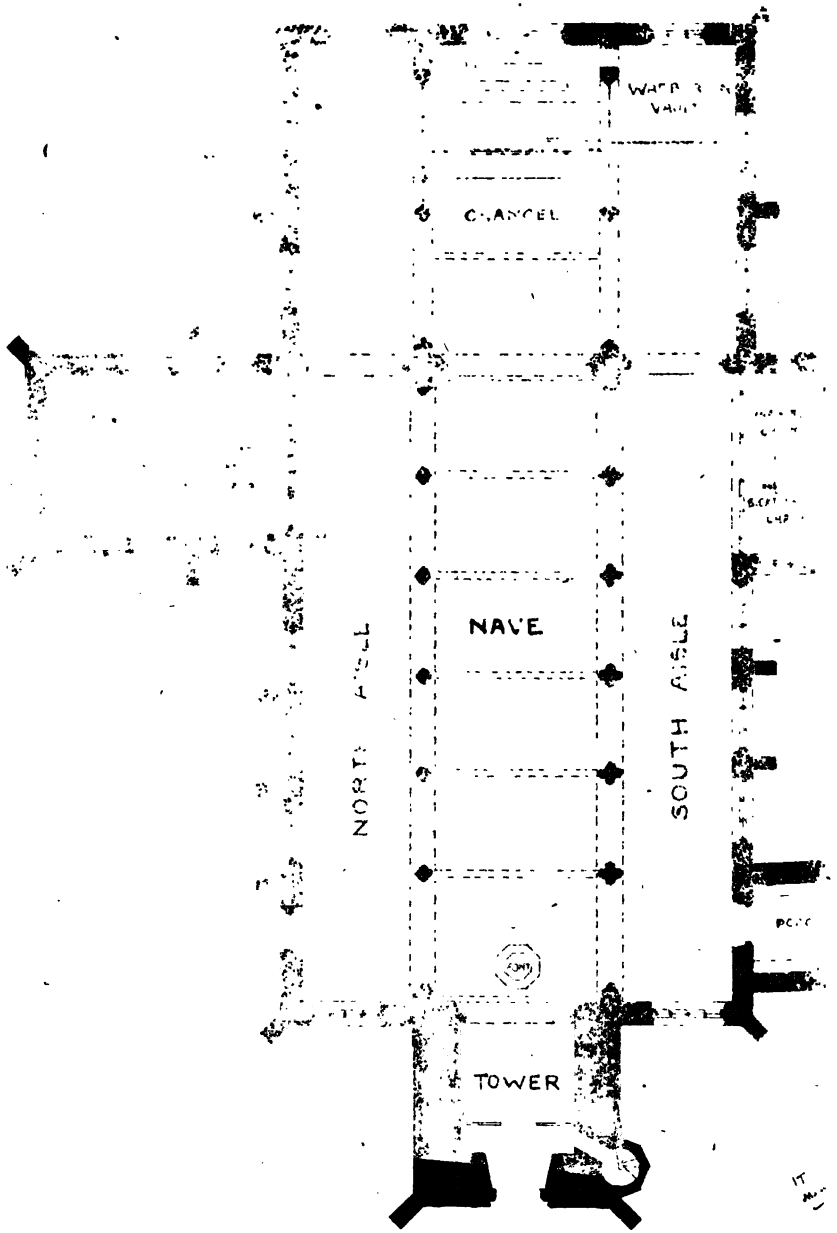
The fine oak-panelled roof and the [illegible]
all that are left of the nave seats are [illegible]
the same date as the rest of the nave—and [illegible]
quite Renaissance in feeling.

Whether the north arcade is much later than [illegible]
or not, it is still difficult to account for the [illegible]
eccentric variety in detail in the two arcades [illegible]
drawings. On the south side the capitals are [illegible]
regular in character, although much Debased, and the
mouldings as well as the carving, are very rude. The
north capitals are much more accurately cut, but are [illegible]
for any possible Gothic work. The pillars on the north
side are much smaller than the seven and a half two
lower sections (see drawing). The arch mouldings are
also irregular, the great round member, about one foot in
diameter, being substituted for two smaller ones on the
south side. The heads of the clerestory windows are
varied north and south. The springing line of all the
arches in the nave is considerably below the capitals.

The chapels, which seem to be coeval with the nave,
are the property of private owners. That in the south
aisle, formerly known as dedicated to St. Katherine, is
the Warburton Chapel, the family pew used to occupy
the whole part of this as a gallery, but it has now been
removed. On the floor is a marble effigy of one of the
Warburtons, probably Sir John Warburton, who died in

CHU[illegible] ALL SAINTS

[illegible]WORTH



the south arcade, which seems to be the older of the two. The nave is almost entirely of that Debased Perpendicular style, which dates from the Jacobean period, and an attempt was made to follow Gothic forms which were then obsolete. The general arrangement of the plan would lead one to suppose that the outer walls of the chancel were also of this date, but it is difficult to speak with any certainty.

The fine oak-panelled roof and the two benches, which are all that are left of the nave seating, are probably of the same date as the rest of the nave—and these are quite Rennaissance in feeling.

Whether the north arcade is much later than the south or not, it is still difficult to account for the apparently eccentric variety in detail in the two arcades (see drawing). On the south side the capitals are Perpendicular in character, although much Debased, and the mouldings, as well as the carving, are very rude. The north capitals are much more accurately cut, but are less like any possible Gothic work. The pillars on the north side are much smaller than the south, and are of two different sections (see drawing). The arch mouldings are very similar (the great round member, about one foot in diameter, being substituted for two smaller ones on the south side). The heads of the clerestory windows are varied north and south. The springing line of all the arches in the nave is considerably below the capitals.

The chapels, which seem to be coeval with the nave, are in the hands of private owners. That in the south transept, formerly I think dedicated to St. Katherine, is the Warburton Chapel, the family pew used to occupy the upper part of this as a gallery, but it has now been taken down. On the floor is a marble effigy of one of the Warburtons, probably Sir John Warburton, who died in

1575. The north transept, which used to be the Lady Chapel, is now the Burial Chapel of the Leycesters of Tabley, the Smith Barrys of Marbury, and the Brookes of Mere. At the east end of the south chancel aisle is the Warburton Burial Chapel.

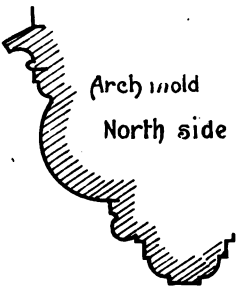
Early in the present century the oak roofs of the aisles were taken down (apparently for no sufficient reason) and replaced by common pine rafters. About the same time the oak benches of the nave and the choir stalls, with miserere seats, were removed and dispersed. A couple of benches and part of the stalls have been rescued, and are preserved in the Warburton Chapel. There is also preserved in this chapel the original stone altar slab, which was found during recent restoration. The font is a good example of Perpendicular work; it is octagonal and richly carved.

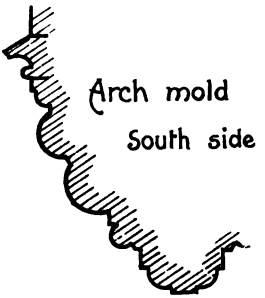
The whitewash has been scraped off the walls of the chancel, revealing the natural stone; but the nave is still deeply covered with whitewash, which accentuates the poverty of the mouldings, and would give a dreary appearance to any church, however good its architecture.

The south-west porch is now disused, or, rather, used only as a lamp-room; a new doorway has been opened out on the north side instead.

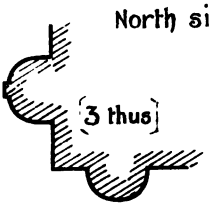
At first sight the church looks rather earlier in character than it really is. This is accounted for by the fact that nearly the whole of the original lower windows have been taken out and replaced by modern ones of a more ornate appearance. Probably the original windows of the aisles were all similar to the west window of the Warburton Chapel (see drawing).

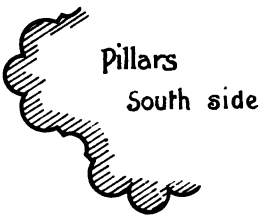
It is impossible to date, with any degree of accuracy, such a building as Great Budworth Church without documentary evidence. Much of what I have said this

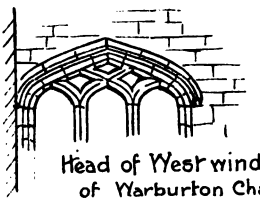




Pillars
North side







Head of West window
of Warburton Chapel.

evening is, I fear, of the nature of guesswork, as in this instance such evidence is limited. A few benefactors have, however, made such specific bequests as will throw some light on the subject. For instance, Margaret Starkey, whose will was proved in 1526, says: "I bequeath to Budworth Steeple xx^{s} and towards buying the Bells of the said steeple xx^{s} . . . Also I giff towards making of Budworth Steeple, and towards buying of the Bells, my best gown." Her husband also, Hugh Starkey of Oulton, left money for the same object.

Richard Starkey, who directed that he should be buried in the chancel, whose will was proved about the same time as the last mentioned, bequeathed "towards making of the Rood Seler* at Budworth, vj^{s} viij^{d};" "to the yle of the said church, vj^{s} viij^{d};" "to bye leyde for the said yle, vj^{s} viij^{d}" He mentions aisle in the singular as if one only was at that time in need of repair.

Laurence Dutton also, about the same time, left five marks for "the reparac̃on of the Parish Church of Budworth and towards the buying of ornaments thereunto."

The parish accounts preserved in the church do not date back further than the middle of last century, so that beyond such entries as payment for whitewashing, little was to be found affecting the fabric of the church.

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* Seler, or celure, was carved work in relief, also a canopy or ceiling, so here would refer to the rood loft.

WILLIAM GREEN, THE LAKE ARTIST

(1760–1823):

A Biographical Sketch.

BY CHARLES ROEDER.

WHEN I began to look about for material for this sketch of the life of William Green I was half discouraged by the scantiness of available records, for I found that so little was known, and that so incomplete or erroneous, not even excepting the short article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, that I had little hope of increasing the information. Fortunately, the columns of the *Manchester Mercury* proved an unexpected store-house, and I perused the sixteen volumes covering the period between 1779–1796, where Green's name often appears. His contributions to that paper form an autobiographical record, and serve as authority for many statements in my paper. My attention was drawn by Mr. George Middleton, of Ambleside, to one of Green's surviving grandsons in Manchester, Mr. W. H. Mayson, who courteously permitted me to examine a portfolio of rare examples of his grandfather's work, and gave me valuable family information. These sources enabled me to trace his career, and afforded details of incidents which throw light on many obscure

points. I allude particularly to the strange circumstances of the production of his "Survey of Manchester." Green's career is certainly one of interest and instruction. He was an individual of finely-strung nature and noble qualities, never on the wrong side. His intimate contact with the Lake School forms a feature that attracts us. He was an unassuming toiler, whose latter life was wholly spent in the service of art and nature. His comprehensive knowledge of the lakes stood above that of all the men of his time, not excepting Wordsworth.

His life is conveniently divided into three periods—his career in Manchester, from 1760 to 1795-6, as a surveyor; his residence in London from 1796 to 1799–1800; and his settling at Ambleside from 1800–1823.

William Green was the son of Joshua Green (born 1725), by his first wife, Catherine Simpson, whom he married on 22nd February, 1756, and who died on the 5th September, 1760, in her twenty-seventh year, in childbirth. He was born on the 25th August, 1760.* His father was a school and writing master, residing at 3, Windmill Street, Lad Lane, Deansgate.† For several years he acted as clerk of St. John's Church, Deansgate, with the Rev. John Clowes then rector. Joshua was married, secondly, at the same church, to Elizabeth Hartley, and William, the artist, became consequently half-brother to Bernard Hartley Green (died 16th August, 1828), a cotton merchant, well known as one of the earliest chairmen of the Manchester Exchange, and a borough-reeve of Salford.‡ William, the

* Taken from William Green's family Bible, as entered by his wife. This Bible, with all the entries of his children's births, is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Mayson.

† See old Manchester directories.

‡ For some of the dates I am indebted to Mr. John Owen ("Old Mortality").

subject of my paper, received his education at home, under his father's tuition, from whom he inherited his fine penmanship. The Rev. R. Loxham* confounds him with William, son of John Green, calenderman, who was admitted on 15th January, 1776, to the Grammar School. The accepted belief, that he was a boy of this school, is therefore erroneous. We know from another source† that William was sent to the mathematical school of the erudite Dr. Henry Clarke, who kept his classes in Salford, and that in 1775 he answered four mathematical questions and three again in the next year. He seems to have evinced an early aptitude for geometry and drawing, and there can be no doubt that his love for these studies was fostered by the doctor, himself a first rate mathematician. The latter had also done practical work in the town in 1765 as a land surveyor, and he drew the various plans for Whitaker's *History of Manchester*.‡ In addition to surveying, Dr. Clarke cultivated the art of perspective and drawing, and for examples of good work his neatly-executed drawings during 1765 and 1771 may be referred to in the same history.

After finishing his mathematical studies with Dr. Clarke, he appears to have gone to Christopher Woodroofe,§ a local surveyor and planner, with whom he remained from 1776 to 1777. That Green's abilities were of an exceptional order is evident. Both his

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* *Admission Register of the Manchester School*, vol. ii., p. 6.

† *The School Candidates*, by J. E. Bailey, 1877, preface, xli.

‡ Whitaker, in "*The Principal Corrections made to the History of Manchester*," book I., 1773, 4to, p. 83, says of him: "That example of a strong and extensive genius, un-deprest by poverty and yet almost lost in obscurity, the modest Mr. Clarke, of Salford." Clarke also drew the "Lancaster hound" for Whitaker's book.

§ Woodroofe is described in the directory of 1788 as surveyor, planner, and agent to the Sun Fire Office, Fountain Street. He still lived in 1797 at 6, Red Cross Street.

own employer and Dr. Clarke brought him under the notice of William Yates, of Liverpool, as a person suitable to assist him in his projected survey of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Green eagerly accepted this appointment and his field work took him to north Lancashire, which he traversed during the years of 1778 and 1779, at a period when he was only eighteen. This survey was begun by Yates in 1778 and published in 1787, taking ten years for its completion. The survey has an interest of its own. I give a short account* of it:—

SURVEY OF LANCASHIRE:† The public are respectfully acquainted that Wm. Yates' survey of the County Palatine of Lancaster is ready for publication, wherein is laid down the true geometrical situation of all the market-towns and villages, the seats and parks of the nobility and gentry, all the main and cross roads with their measure by the perambulator, the woods, lakes, mountains, landmarks and beacons, the rise, course and confluence of each river and brook, the tracks of the navigable canals, with their locks and wharfs particularly specified, the latitude, longitude, and meridian lines are accurately ascertained by astronomical observation. The survey is elegantly engraved by Thomas Billinge of Liverpool upon a scale of 1 inch to a Mile in 8 large sheets at one Guinea & a Half, or pasted upon canvass & neatly coloured @ £2 7/-.

This map was issued in December, 1787,‡ and "subscribers may be supplied also by Mr. Green, Manchester, who was an assistant in this work," etc. Late in life, looking back to younger days, Green alludes to that happy period. Personal reminiscences are interwoven in his *Tourists' New Guide*, 1819, and give us new glimpses of the man and add to the charm of his book. In his *New Guide* (p. 4) he says:—

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* See Harrop's *Mercury*, January 16th, 1787, No. 1,858.

† For a copy of this survey I have searched in vain in Manchester and Liverpool.

‡ See Harrop's *Mercury*, December 12th, 1787, p. 1906.

The writer being engaged by Mr. Yates of Liverpool in his survey of Lancaster made Ulverston his primary station for that part of the county which is north of the Sands and here he had the happiness to be noticed by the worthy Mr. West* who with a fatherly care not only tempered his wild feelings, but taught him how to see and appreciate the lovely wilds of Furness. Were a county-surveyor at the same time a landscape draftsman, how great must be his advantages, for traversing every road and climbing every mountain, scenes must be presented to his eye which would rarely be discovered by a professional artist. The writer was encouraged to the pursuit of painting by Mr. West, but why he knows not, his few sketches were humble, his mind untutored and he knew none of the requisite theories, but geometry, perspective and architecture.

FURNESS ABBEY: The writer has always surveyed the venerable ruins with sensations of unbounded delight. When yet a boy, though he had not the hand to execute, yet he had the mind to feel those solemn pleasures which result from the contemplation of the beautiful works of art when aided by all that is lovely in nature. It was in 1804 that the writer first visited the ruins as an Artist.

SEATHWAITE TARN: Here he met with one of the daughters of Mrs. Dawson, of Throng, "where the writer, not as an artist, but as a county-surveyor, with one of his brothers, had lodged several nights in the year 1778."†

"WARTON CRAG‡ was one of Mr. Yates's primary stations for his survey of Lancashire, and from this place the writer angled to all the surrounding country."

Here we have Green's recollections of the beginning of his ever-growing pursuit of art—his aspirations to delineate the beauties of nature. In the wild and imposing scenery of north Lancashire he began to realise the loveliness and blending of form and colour, revelations to his young imagination, which opened his eyes to new sensations.

In Manchester in September, 1779,§ "he acquaints the gentlemen of the town, etc., that he practises the art of land surveying, as measuring and planning estates, setting out land for building on, dividing of ground, levelling, etc."

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* Thomas West was a native of North Britain. He wrote the *Antiquities of Furness*, 1774, and *A Guide to the Lakes*, 1778.

† See *Guide*, vol. i., page 107.

‡ *Ibid*, vol. i., page 128.

§ See *Mercury*, 7th September, 1779, No. 1,449.

In 1780,* "he is returned from finishing the survey of the County of Lancaster for Wm. Yates, of Liverpool, and therefore at leisure to pursue his own employment of measuring and planning estates . . . His terms of land survey and planning are: Estate measuring and mapping 1/- per square acre, measuring land for the content only, six pence per statute acre; for finishing any old plan of estate in the new method, six pence per statute acre, and six pence for every mile the estate lies distant from Manchester (as it is necessary to inspect every field, as Plowed, Pasture, and meadow are differently distinguished, as likewise the fences, whether hedges, walls, cops, dykes, or pales, as likewise hilly ground, etc.; levelling, dividing, etc. according to the time and trouble)."

In 1783,† three years later, "returning thanks to those gentlemen who have been pleased to employ him with surveying, drawing," etc., he informs them that "a school will be opened in a room at the corner of Tassel Street, near Ridgefield, for the instruction of young gentlemen in the arts of drawing and painting. Ladies and gentlemen may see a great variety of his performances at the school aforesaid, which he will regularly attend for the purpose of teaching from 2 to 4., and 6 to 8 in the evening." Acting on West's advice, he must have thrown himself, on his return from north Lancashire, into the cultivation of drawing and painting, probably assisted by William Marshall Craig,‡ one of

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* *Mercury*, 17th October, 1779, No. 1,507. † *Ibid*, 17th June.

‡ W. M. Craig (1828) was miniature painter to the Duke and Duchess of York and painter in water-colours to the Queen. As early as 1788 he exhibited at the Academy, and resided then (and before that) in Manchester. He settled in London in 1791. His water-colours are skilfully finished. (See Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*.)

his close friends. In another advertisement, in 1786,* he is "informing the Public, that he has opened a school for ladies at his house at 2 Brazenose Street, in drawing, writing and account, ladies and gentlemen instructed at home and boarding schools attended as usual." His enterprise was remarkable. Inspired by the recollection of former achievements as Yates's assistant, the desire seems to have grown to undertake a survey of his native town upon a scale hitherto unattempted. He was aware that such a survey had become an urgent need. Some plans were already in existence, but the surprising development of the town had long outgrown them, and they were now mere records of old landmarks, of interest only to the curious. Of such, he scrutinised the quaint maps by R. Casson and J. Berry,† of whose history we should like to know more, productions which had gained in their time great popularity, making their last appearance in 1757, when the copper-plates passed into the hands of Harrop. In addition to this, another map, executed in 1772, by T. Tinker, junior, styled "A Plan of Manchester and Salford," was bare and dreary, and on a small scale. This constituted the sum total of material available in 1787. Green had well weighed the conditions of things, and realised the opportunity that lay before him, not only to render a service to the community but also to make it remunerative to himself. His idea was to produce a plan, on a scale that would harmonise with the necessity of the times, based on correct principles, and serviceable in all respects as a lasting reference for either public or private requirements. His qualifications, first, as a surveyor of exceptional

* *Mercury*, 28th March, 1786.

† See my note in *Manchester City News*, 26th January, 1889, No. 5,248, where I have given a list of all the old maps.

training, and, secondly, as an individual who knew its topography almost by heart, with every facilities of access to land and owners, were considerations in the task he placed before him which led him to believe that his project would be favourably received, and gain for him the support of the town. Green's survey must ever stand as a work of the first rank. It remains the first standard survey of Manchester, and I must be permitted, therefore, frequent quotations in illustration of the lamentable incidents which arose at a later stage in the pursuit of his labours. To quote in full,* 15th May, 1787:—

Prospects for publishing, by subscription, a plan of the town of Manchester and Salford, to be drawn from an actual survey of Wm. Green.

It is proposed in this plan to lay down all the streets, squares, spaces, courts, lanes, yards, passages, fields, gardens, etc., etc., in such a manner as to express the exact dimensions of every regularly bounded plot of land in the township of Manchester and Salford, that will fall within that square which shall be judged the most proper to encompass it. Upon the unbuilt land will be specified all the intended improvements, for which purpose plans of the intended streets will be requested from the owners.

The Plan will be laid down upon the scale of 40 or 50 yards to an inch,—at present it cannot well be determined which will be the most eligible. The drawings will be made in a modern and approved style, and when finished, will be submitted to the inspection of the subscribers at large. From the proposed large extent of this plan, it will be engraved upon 4 copper-plates which will be executed by a good master.

The impressions will, with the strictest honour, be delivered in order as they are subscribed for, at one Guinea each.

The survey will be begun to be made, as soon as 500 copies are subscribed for, and it is eagerly requested that such as wish to become subscribers, will be as early as possible in signifying their names, that the proposer may embrace the opportunity of surveying all the streets this summer, which cannot be conveniently done after 7 o'clock in the morning, on account of the interruption of carriage.

Books for the reception of subscribers' names are open at J. Harrop's Printer, Mr. Matthew Falkner, and Mr. Clarke's, in the Market Place, and at Wm. Green's, No. 2 Brazenose Street, who has now upon sale a valuable collection of Prints etc.

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* *Mercury*, 15th May, 1787, No. 1,875.

He adds*:—

A number of respectable gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, being desirous that this plan shall include the whole of the township of Manchester and Salford, and as much of the adjoining townships, as will fall within that square, which will be formed from the extensions of the said two townships, Mr. Green hopes that this will be a sufficient apology for advancing the subscription to one guinea each copy.

Within a little more than a month† circumstances arose which for a while threatened to interrupt his project, in consequence of a notice in the columns of the *Mercury*, 26th June to 11th September, 1787, to the following effect:—

To be sold: A Plan of the Town of Manchester and Salford, being an actual survey, taken by the late Hugh Oldham,‡ and finished in a modern and elegant stile. Any bookseller, or other, wishing to become a purchaser, may have the plan reduced to any size he shall think proper, and made complete and ready immediately. A person of distinguished abilities to this line, being engaged to insert any alterations and improvements that have been made since the decease of the late Hugh Oldham. The advertizer flatters himself that the long established reputation of the late H. O., as a surveyor, in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, will secure the success of this plan (when published) in preference to any other that may be offered to the Public. A line directed to J. Oldham, corner of Hanging bridge, will be duly attended to.

This offer was not responded to by any publisher in Manchester. It is impossible to say what became of Oldham's survey; it is a loss to the historian and topographer, as it would have filled a space between 1772 to 1787, which remains a blank.

Green had now been five years absorbed in his work, and was nearing its end, as far as field-surveying was concerned, when an event took place which exercised a lasting influence upon his future career. I allude to the

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* *Mercury*, 22nd May, 1787. † *Ibid*, 26th June, 1787.

‡ Described in the *Directory* of 1773, as land surveyor, Shambles and Cheetwood; 1781, as agent and surveyor, Shambles and Strangeways.

sudden appearance in Manchester, in December, 1791, of Charles Laurent, a Frenchman by birth, and a cartographer by profession. John Stockdale, of Piccadilly, London, a well-known publisher of political and historical works, books of travel and geographical discovery, had engaged himself about this time to issue by subscription *A History of the County round Manchester*,* the material to be arranged, and the work to be compiled, by Dr. J. Aikin, and to be embellished by fifty copper-plates of views, and a large map of the county thirty to forty miles round Manchester. For the compilation of the latter he had sent Laurent on a mission to Manchester in the winter of 1791. A man of sharp wits, he quickly gauged the situation, and perceived a rare opportunity for himself. A handy and cheap plan of the town was a daily need. He had come on the eve of great reconstructive changes; the destruction of old thoroughfares and the construction of new streets were under parliamentary consideration, and the town in a state of building excitement. Green's map was progressing, but its production was laborious and slow, and he was further delayed by constant alterations necessitated by many changes which the town had already undergone since he began. Besides, the size was not handy, and the increased price an obstacle. Laurent grasped these facts, and saw his chance. He soon matured a scheme of his own for a plan of the town, of cheaper and more manageable size. It was of importance to him to ascertain how far Green had advanced, and to obtain an inspection of the chief features of his competitor's production. He lost no time in personally introducing himself to Green, under cover and pretext of offering his assistance, which was declined;

* See *Mercury*, 7th January, 1794, No. 1,794.

but Laurent had gained his object. To trace this point, it is useful to read Green's fluttered appeal to the public.* Here it is:—

> Mr. Green finding it industriously circulated that he has entirely given up his intention of completing his survey, conceives himself for the liberal patronage he has experienced under the obligation of informing his subscribers that so far from relinquishing it, the Plan is threefourth finished, and that he intends laying aside all his other occupations to appropriate the ensuing half year, from Christmas to midsummer, solely to that work, about which time, as part of it will very early in spring be put into the hands of able engravers, he hopes to complete it. From a plan, lately begun by another person who wished to assist Mr. Green, he hopes he shall not be injured in the public opinion, as the difference between a plan made from an actual survey, with accurate instruments, and conducted upon principles true in theory (which will be explained to every scientific enquirer) and one made by striding, is too palpable to escape observations.

We can realise Green's alarm at the rumours deliberately spread in the town by Laurent. It must be observed that Harrop, formerly one of Green's own representatives, had gone over to Stockdale, as local agent for the sale of Dr. Aikin's work. Laurent presented himself to Harrop under circumstances which at once procured not only that bookseller's support, but also the liberal co-operation of architects, surveyors, owners, and others in obtaining matter requisite for a rival map of the town.

Laurent remained here from December, 1791, to January, 1792, opening a subscription list and canvassing for his map. He then returned to London. Both Green and Laurent were meanwhile hard at work; for Green it was an interval of fatigue and anxiety. Let me refer to his announcement in the *Mercury*, dated 22nd October, 1793:—

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* *Mercury*, 13th December, 1791, No. 2,114.

Mr. Green respectfully informs his subscribers and the Public at large that his Plan of Manchester & Salford will be ready for their inspection in a few weeks. It may not be improper to observe that this survey was begun in the year 1787, and occupied more than half the author's time until the end of the year 1791; since which it has been almost uninterruptedly attended to, to the present moment. To the consequent heavy expenses, fatigue and extreme anxiety, annexed to this undertaking, Mr. Green can scarcely presume to hope for a general attention, but trusts that a sight of his performance with an account of the manner in which it has been carried on and completed, will induce, in some degree, that countenance and support, which he flatters himself he shall justly merit. This Plan, which is engraved on 9 sheets, was advanced some time ago from 1 guinea to 1 guinea and a half.

This appeal was a necessity, in consequence of Laurent's return to Manchester. See the *Mercury*, 29th October, 1793:—

M. Laurent respectfully acquaints his subscribers to the Plan of Manchester & Salford, to which is added in compartment from actual survey, a map of the country round Manchester, a plan of the road from Manchester to London, and a map of the town of Manchester, taken about the year 1650, that it will speedily be published, proofs of which in a very forward state, engraved by Mr. John Carey, London, may be seen at Mr. Harrop's and Mr. Thompson's booksellers, Manchester, where subscriptions to the same is continued to be received; and at the same time Laurent begs leave to add his grateful acknowledgement for the liberal patronage he has already received. Laurent's stay in Manchester being very short from the necessity of his returning to London, his object at present for visiting Manchester, being solely to correct the engraving upon the spot. Subscribers who are desirous of having their Plans mounted, coloured or printed upon Sattin, will be so good as speedily as possible, to signify to Mr. Harrop, or Mr. Thompson, the manner in which they would have their Plans fitted up.

Laurent pushed forward the publication of his map, and had the copyright registered on 9th December, 1793.* This hurried map bears traces of an incomplete piece of work. It did not much matter to him so long as he had gained his point in forestalling Green, whom he

* See Laurent's map.

defeated in point of time. Its appearance was announced in Harrop's paper,* 14th January, 1794:—

This day is published and sold by J. Harrop, Printer, in the Market Place, Manchester, price 1 guinea, A Topographical Plan of the Town of Manchester & Salford with the adjacent Parts, to which is added A Plan of the said Town in the year 1650, A Plan of the Road from Manchester to London, & a Map of the County for 10 Miles round Manchester.

Many causes combined to delay Green's map: to bring it up to date constant alterations and additions had to be made; the copper-plate engraving was an arduous task, demanding great care and time. No wonder that only on 25th March, 1794,† Green was in a position to announce that:—

Proof impressions, short of about 500 Words, may be seen at Mess. Clarke and Bank's. The number of copies subscribed for amounts to 431, but it is feared that death and other circumstances will considerably reduce that number. As it is the author's intention to delay as little as possible the publication of this plan, it will begin to be delivered, in the order of subscription, as soon as 600 copies are subscribed for. As all the additional words are now engraved, and the printing in great forwardness, it is respectfully and earnestly requested that those ladies and gentlemen who have not yet, but do intend, to honour this work with their patronage will be as early as possible in giving their names.

It was issued in nine sheets at £2. 2s., or £2. 15s. 6d. on canvas, on a scale of sixty yards to an inch, or about twenty-nine inches to a mile, with the north at the top, measuring within the border about eleven feet nine inches by nine feet four inches,‡ while Laurent's survey is six feet by three feet two inches and seventeen inches to a mile. Green's survey is entitled, "A Plan of Manchester and Salford, drawn from an actual survey by William

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* *Mercury*, No. 2,221. † See *Mercury*.

‡ A copy, mounted on canvas, is in possession of the Manchester Geographical Society; another, in nine sheets, bound in large folio, is in the Manchester Free Reference Library.

Green, begun in the year 1787 and compleated in 1794." It was engraved by John Thornton, who for four years* was assistant to Green, and accompanied him "to various parts of England and Wales in the pursuit of the beauties of landscape-nature." John Thornton, who engraved this exquisite map, was a local man, described in the directory of 1794 as an engraver, at 38, Alport Street, and in 1797, in addition, as drawing-master. The graceful vignette, which adds a charm to the map, was drawn by his friend W. M. Craig, who often visited Manchester, where he was patronised by the gentry of the town, and had his painting-room at Mr. Norris's, cabinet-maker, top of Market Street Lane,† the same who drew the "View of Manchester," engraved by J. Landseer, another friend of Green's. The high value and merit of Green's work are patent to all interested in topography. It constitutes the first standard survey of Manchester, based on strict scientific principles, and is a record of the town's old boundaries long since vanished, and indispensable to the antiquary. It may be said of this, as of all that Green touched, it was a work of love, upon which he always looked with satisfaction. This map, had he done nothing else, would have perpetuated his name in Manchester. It was not a success, due principally to the machinations of Laurent, whose cheap and attractive map caught the popular eye. There is still a popular idea that Laurent's map was "based on actual survey of positions and places," to use the expression of Mrs. Isabella Banks,‡ and that it was "a map drawn up by authority to lay down the lines of suggested improvements."§ It is nothing

* See *Mercury*, 19th January, 1796, No. 2,317.
† *Ibid*, 28th November, 1797.
‡ See *City News*, October 17th, 1885, No. 122.
§ See *Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society*.

more than a piece of plagiarism by a man who, backed up by Harrop and Stockdale's powerful influence, managed to procure the aid of local surveyors and owners. He availed himself of Casson and Berry's older maps. His orientation is also done in the old style. He may have hunted up Oldham's survey. The map of 1650 must have been got from Harrop, who had the copper plates of Casson and Berry's maps, on which they first appeared. The "fitting up" of his map and the size were probably considered and adopted after inspection of Green's work.* On Laurent's first hurried plan, of which two separate re-issues were published, some ninety names of streets, houses, and courts were left out (I have taken the trouble of comparing square by square). In later issues these were filled in, and grosser errors amended—after the appearance of Green's map. This impostor played upon the credulity of the public, awe-struck with his powers, when he perambulated the town with chain and field book. We must here read John Stockdale's laudatory reference to Laurent, found in the opening part of Aikin's *Description of the Country round Manchester*:—

> The approbation which the plan of Manchester and Salford by Mr. Laurent has met with, induced the publishers to purchase the plates for the benefit of those of his subscribers who are not already in possession of that performance.

He continues:—

> It was very extraordinary that a foreigner without knowledge of the language, or previous acquaintance with the country, should be able, *by his eye alone*, without the assistance of any instrument (as was verified by

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* Harland, in his *Collectanea*, has a few vague words to this effect: "It has been stated that Laurent, having obtained some help from the survey of Green, hurriedly published a plan which was in part (!) derived from it, so as to anticipate him in the sale, which he did effectually."

the public testimony of the surveyors and architects of Manchester) during the most rigorous season of the year* to survey in less than two months two towns for some miles in circumference, with all their intricate communications.

Green based his calculation upon the sale of six hundred copies to remunerate him, but by death and "other circumstances"—subscribers deserting him and drifting over to Laurent—the number of copies disposed of fell short by two hundred, a poor compensation for eight years' hard work. In 1796 he speaks sorrowfully of the circumstances which prevented him from reaping the benefit of his work to the extent he had hoped. The slow sale of the copies left on his hands is evident from the fact that he offered them at Ambleside, in 1819.†

Hitherto he had spent his time in surveying, drawing, and painting in his native place; but, in 1791,‡ he visited Buttermere; in 1792§ we see him, in company with his enthusiastic assistant Thornton, in Wales and the lake district, "among the beauties of landscape nature;" in 1794,‖ studying in Cumberland for twelve weeks, a fortnight of which was spent in Buttermere, and in January, 1796, he informs the public that he relinquished all his other occupations, and for some months fixed his residence in different parts of the countries he wished to examine and thoroughly understand. With the publication of his survey he bade farewell to his old profession, and the directory, of this and the following year, introduces him to us as drawing master, 3, Lad

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* 1791.

† See advertisement on the covers of his *Guide*, 1819.

‡ See his *Guide*, vol. ii., 183.

§ Some of John Thornton's *Prints* (drawn and aquatinted) *of the Lake District*, on his tour with Green, are still in existence and in my possession.

‖ *Guide*, vol. ii., 183.

Lane, where he again lived with his half-brother Hartley.

The results of these wanderings appeared in a "*Series of Picturesque Views in the North of England*, drawn from nature and engraved by William Green, consisting of forty-eight views of the Lake District and four views of Wales, drawn, aquatinted, and published by William Green, 3, Lad Lane." This shows that he had already acquired the art of engraving and mezzotinting while residing in Manchester, and not in London as generally stated. He exhibited this work in Manchester,* and then left the town never to return, for, in the course of 1796,† addressing his numerous friends of the town, he informs them that he has made arrangements for establishing himself in London.

His friend Craig probably attracted him to London, as the most suitable place for opening a career. Of his life in London we have little knowledge; he moved a great deal amongst the leading water-colourists, and became intimate with John Landseer, Robert Hills,‡ John Glover,§ and others. He was also a constant visitor at the Royal Academy, the British Gallery, and the two water-colour societies, and an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in 1797 and 1798. He worked hard at engraving, etching, mezzotinting, and water colouring, in all of which he became a master. We possess still "A View of Castle Street, Liverpool," painted by Fernel, and engraved by William Green, 74, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, London. While in

* *A Description of a Series of Picturesque Views in the North of England*, a copy of which is in the Manchester Free Reference Library.

† *Mercury*, 19th January, 1796, No. 2,317.

‡ One of the founders of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, 1804 (1769–1844).

§ Landscape painter in water colours (1769–1849), and president of the Water-colour Society in 1815.

the metropolis he married Ann Bamford, and his first child, Elizabeth, was born here April 7th, 1799.* The London School of Water-colour Painters gave little satisfaction to Green, their "mannerism" was distasteful. He dwells† upon "the different modes in which different landscape painters have been taught, and taught themselves to see nature, as it is termed;" he asks us to compare the London exhibitions to verify his assertion, "yet nature is invariable," and continues, "fully sensible of his own defects as an artist, arising in a degree from causes connected with the foregoing observations, the writer settled at Ambleside, in the year 1800, with a view to remedy his errors. The object which had been unceasingly pursued for the last ten years had been to divest himself, as much as possible, of manner, and to adhere as faithfully as possible to nature."

Not illness, as some biographers have it, but nature, his great teacher, drew him northwards; London was a mere stepping stone to greater ends. Towards the summer of 1800 he was already with wife and child on his way to the lakes. "The writer, not only for visual gratification, but for study, prefers Ambleside, having with great attention examined both districts, and under the influence of this feeling, he settled himself there."‡ "When the writer was in Ambleside in the year 1778 (as a young man, when surveying for Yates) its appearance was not only antiquated, but highly picturesque; he saw it again in 1792 and 1794, and again in settling there in 1800." He knew his ground well, and

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* She was married, 3rd February, 1819, to Mark Mayson, of Keswick, and was the mother of W. H. Mayson, Manchester.

† See *A Description of Sixty Studies from Nature*, London, 1810, preface page viii, in the Chetham Library.

‡ See *Guide*, i. 149.

henceforth Ambleside became his lasting home; and here he entered upon a new life of activity and productiveness. Nature in all its glories of form and colour made him one of her most earnest interpreters and worshippers. He took a cottage opposite the "Red Lion," which he has introduced in one of his etchings. He had brought with him the tools for engraving, etching, aquatinting, and painting, and mixed and prepared his own colours, and his house became a busy studio. He worked from daylight till late in the night. As Hartley Coleridge observes: "Amid many discouragements and with no better patrons than the mutable public of lakers, his spirit never flagged, his hand and eye were never idle, and he had a healthy love for his employment such as none but an honest man could understand." He instituted yearly exhibitions of his works, both at Ambleside and Keswick. The annual stream of visitors to the lakes flocked to the rooms of the artist, which were hung with scores of picturesque views among the lakes and mountains, while other drawings were shown on the tables or enclosed in portfolios of various sizes. He went abroad in all seasons with drawing pad, colour box, and memorandum book. To quote again H. Coleridge:* "No height or hollow of Helvellyn, no bay or bosky cape in Winander's sinuous length, no shy recess, nor brook, nor fairy waterfall, in all the hills, but there he oft had been—no idle gazer, but indefatigable with book and pencil." With what poetical rapture Green depicts the effects of twilight in one of his rambles to Seathwaite: "What can be more refreshing to the feeling of an artist than to observe the locality of colour, subdued and almost amalgamated with the floating atmosphere. The

* Essay, *Ignoramus on Fine Art*, iii., 1851, p. 257.

foreground in chastened tones and tints, the distance swimming in celestial blue. The stillness of the evening is highly favourable to the contemplation of such scenes, when without a breath of air to give a rustling to the trees, or a ripple to the lake, the sweet murmurings of tumbling waters vibrate only on the ear, save when the bleating sheep, or the barking of a shepherd dog momentarily interrupts the solemn and impressive silence: the component parts of the landscape becomes momentarily less evident and darkness invisible is succeeded by total darkness." How he revelled in the beauties and revelations of the Duddon valley, "the vale that was the darling of his honest heart,"* and as his daughter Jane observed:† "You will excuse my father's enthusiasm for his darling art, he knows no world, than that in which a painter lives. Trees with him have no other use, but that of giving softness and effect to a picture. The meadows are created for foregrounds, and the hills were designed for distances. Rivers only roll along, to brighten up the landscape, and cattle graze only to give life to his drawings. When, therefore, anything is out of place in a picturesque point of view, it excites his criticism, notwithstanding its utility in other respects." "It was his habit," said the Rev. R. Loxham,‡ "to spend whole days, attended by one of his children, in the open air, engaged in sketching and colouring. Nothing in the shape of the picturesque, seems to have escaped his practised eye, from a simple cottage to the broadest expanse of nature, and most truthfully were the subjects he selected presented by his needle and palette. He

* See Professor Wilson's *Works*, vol. vi., p. 30-1.

† *Remains of John Briggs*, late editor of the *Lonsdale Magazine* and the *Westmorland Gazette*, Kirkby Lonsdale, 1825.

‡ *Admission Register of the Manchester School*, vol. iii., 1874.

used to observe that it would occupy a man forty years thoroughly to explain and estimate the beauties of the northern lake scenery." I have recourse again to H. Coleridge: "He taught his pencil, too, as he taught his children,—to speak the truth. His landscapes convey a direct corporeal perception in its very picture, circumstance, and complexion of the instant. He was not the man to belie the magnificent world for the credit of his craft, he loved the truth too well." Green, as his friend Otley informs us,* "depicted the varied scenery of this interesting region with an ability and industry, seldom united in one person." His capacity for work seems inexhaustible, and his veneration for nature never slackened. In his *Guide* of 1819 he says "the author would sell the accumulated and progressive study of seventeen past summers, to be enabled to draw and paint out of doors in all seasonable weather for three successive years from the present!"

We form now an idea of the labours and characteristics of this remarkable man, whose perseverance, single-mindedness, and lovable disposition endeared him to all contemporaries who were brought into contact with him. Especially loved was he by Christopher North, who calls him "the most sober and industrious of God's creatures," and Hartley Coleridge became one of his most attached admirers; while Wordsworth, his close neighbour, appreciated him both as a man and an artist.

The number of his productions is immense and his diligence astounding. One can only guess at the amount of work he performed, for most of it was eagerly bought up in his lifetime by visitors drawn to the annual exhibitions he had established. His name became celebrated;

* See Otley's *Guide to the Lakes*, second edition, 1825, Keswick, p. 80.

his landscapes dispersed, and now it is impossible to furnish a catalogue of the subjects produced by him at Ambleside. There is little to be found in the British Museum, still less in the provincial libraries, and one has to go to private collectors for examples of his brush and pencil. This is why the merits of his work are so little known. I have drawn up a provisional list, chronologically arranged, of some of his work now extant. According to a rough calculation he must have produced considerably more than a thousand subjects, ranging from the finished pencil drawing, the outline engraving, etching, mezzotint, coloured print, to the water-colour painting, in various sizes and styles, from the small seven inches by four inches to thirty inches by twenty-one inches. I will only indicate a few of his subjects. His "Sixty Studies from Nature," 1808–1810, thirty inches by twenty-one inches, are exquisite; his "Seventy-eight Studies from Nature," 1809, were noticed by John Landseer in the *New London Review*,* subjected to examination in detail, and pronounced creditable to the artist. The "Series of Sixty† Coloured Plates of the Lakes of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland" are gems, *sui generis;* his "Coloured Prints of the Principal Lakes," 1819 and 1820, are no less striking; his "Etchings of Buildings, &c., in Ambleside and Keswick," 1819 and 1821, show his perfection of etching; his work was by the same hand; so were the sets preparatory to the production of his coloured plates. Only when his daughters were

* See *Sixty Studies of Nature, 1810, Description of same.*

† For an examination of these, in two volumes, 4to, I am indebted to Councillor Henry Plummer, who greatly appreciates Green, and has one of the most extensive collections of books relating to the lake district. I am also grateful to Mr. Middleton, of Ambleside, for much valuable assistance on different points.

grown up did he receive assistance in the technical work and gain time for new enterprises. To such a degree had he injured his eyes* by his unremitting attention to fine engraving that his intention of increasing the series of small prints to three hundred, had to be abandoned, his sight "disabling him to any great amount from making more."

He planned the preparation of a new guide to the lakes. He had often begun it, but urgent work interfered. What induced him to undertake it was a sense of duty to his adopted county and not a desire to write. He considered the welfare of the dalesfolk as his own, and did everything in his power to open up the lake district as a popular resort. He† tells us "that he has no ambition to be thought a bookmaker, he is fond of extracts, likes poetry, has read a little formerly, less latterly, nor has he time for the perusal of books, he has expended more time on the production of this manual than he first intended to be given to it, but having set his hand to the plough, it is not his wish to look back until it is complete."

It was begun at the close of 1816. To collect material for the *Guide* a number of journeys had to be made to the great inconvenience of his practice as an artist. He was fifty-six years old. The preparation for the letter-press became very irksome. The correction of the proof-sheets, all done by himself, who was not a literary man; the delay of transmission, and communication with Kendal, where they had to be posted, delayed its publication to 1819. The book itself, though over-laden with second-hand antiquarian references, abounds in illustrations and observations of high artistic value; gems

* See *Guide*, vol. i., p. 68. † *Ibid*, vol. i., 185.

of penwork are scattered over its pages. He appeals not so much to the ear, but to the eye. Christopher North speaks with enthusiasm of the book, and calls the compact two volumes a labour of love, in which he has said a few kind words of almost every acre in the three counties: "How fondly," he exclaims, he speaks of the cottages, how affectionately of the trees; the passionate painter is ever loth to leave the vision, and in every valley in the county there is somewhat of melancholy solemnity." His friend Otley says, Green's *Guide* will long remain a monument of the assiduity with which he pryed into the arcana of the mountains. Wordsworth terms the book a complete magazine of minute and accurate information.

He was earnestly concerned in the cultivation of forest and soil, and wrote "a few observations with respect to the mode in which plantations ought to be conducted,"* in the local development of Ambleside he took a lively interest, and made practical suggestions to the Guardians. He was beloved by the statesmen and shepherds, for whom he had the kindliest feelings of sympathy.

When Briggs visited him in the summer of 1820, "he was for the first day in 20 years obliged to abstain from his sedentary employment through ill-health by the first symptoms of a worn-out constitution." At this occasion Green tells him "I intend," says he, "if I live to publish a series of the neighbourhood of Kendal, having the Castle for the leading subject, another series for Lancaster, having the Castle for the first, another series at Preston, with the old Priory for the head." This was never to be done. He had prior work in hand, which was cut short by his death. Although possessed of a vigorous frame,

* See *78 Studies*, 1809, pp. 13 to 20.

the constant strain of body and mind, the exposure, at all seasons, told at last. The family Bible, still in possession of his grandson, bears an entry in his wife's own handwriting: "my beloved husband died after a lingering illness on 29 April 1823 at 18 minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, & was buried 3 May 1823, if he would have lived to the 25 August he would have been 63 years old."

He left a large family, four daughters and six sons. The exhibitions at Ambleside and Keswick were continued by his widow and daughter for some years, when, as Wilson remarks, his etchings could be got almost paper-cheap.

Jane (born 1800), the constant companion and assistant of his labours, died at the age of twenty-eight, and sleeps close to her father and her brother William. His wife, Ann, survived him ten years, and died at Ambleside, 15th January, 1833, and is buried at Grasmere. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth (born 1799), married Mark Mayson, of Keswick, in 1819, and her son, a grandson of Green's, an eminent violin-maker, still lives in Manchester. Sarah (born 1801) and Mary Ann (born 1808) lived for some years in Liverpool, where they had an art depository. Joshua (born 1803) was lost at sea. Bernard Hartley (born 1806) became, I am told, a tutor and a proficient in languages; while George Frederick (born 1812) emigrated to Australia. He is said to have taken with him an early portrait of his father, when still a surveyor in Manchester, as a young man in wig and pigtail and silver shoe-buckles. William Henry (born 1814) married Phoebe Adams at the Manchester Collegiate Church in 1840, and became a wine merchant; and Thomas Walter, his last born child (born 1817), was with Graves, an engraver, in London. These names and dates are copied from the

family Bible, and form my record as regards the fates of his children.

A few words about Green's appearance, for which I am indebted to his grandson. In person, he was rather under middle height, his hair brown, his face round, his eyes were remarkable for penetrating brightness, and in looks he would be considered handsome. His ways were simple, his diet frugal, and his habits abstemious. His disposition was never other than genial and social. As a young man he was fond of flute and violin. As a father, he had most tender feelings towards his children, but firm when principles were concerned.

Hartley Coleridge says that Mr. Green was a strong Tory, and "therefore a friend to temperate mirth and conviviality, at whose hearth and board no honest faces wanted a welcome." Though a lover of nature, he was no lover of solitude. The lakes were always in his mind, and "he lived in the faith that a time would come when a taste for the picturesque would be no longer an occasional impulse, or fashionable affectation, but a fixed element in the English character." His predictions have become true in our days.

To quote the valediction of Hartley Coleridge: "He now sleeps in Grasmere Churchyard. He was a man who will not soon be forgotten among the old familiar faces, nor will his works want vouchers, while autumn sheds her blossoming hues of fire and gold on the ferny slopes of our fells and the slate rocks shimmer in the morning sun, after a night of rain, or start from the white dispersing mists, like enchanted towers at the breaking of the spells of darkness. Of all landscape painters he was the most literal, the most absolute copyist of the objects on his retina."

I made a pilgrimage to his last resting place at Easter

some years ago, and made my way on a Sunday morning to Grasmere, where under the peaceful shade of a large yew tree I lingered long, and read:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM GREEN
THE LAST 23 YEARS OF WHOSE LIFE WERE PASSED
IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD
WHERE BY HIS SKILL AND INDUSTRY AS AN ARTIST
HE PRODUCED FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE COUNTY
AND LASTING MEMORIALS OF ITS MORE PERISHABLE FEATURES
HE WAS BORN AT MANCHESTER
AND DIED AT AMBLESIDE
ON THE 29TH DAY OF APRIL 1823, IN THE 63RD YEAR OF HIS AGE
DEEPLY LAMENTED BY A NUMEROUS FAMILY
AND UNIVERSALLY RESPECTED.
HIS AFFLICTED WIDOW
CAUSED THIS STONE TO BE ERECTED.

The epitaph was penned by Wordsworth, who rests not far from him.

And I bid adieu in the words of Christopher North: "Green—kind, courteous, ingenious, and enthusiastic spirit—farewell."

WORKS PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM GREEN.

1794. Plan of Manchester. £2. 2s.

1796. "A Series of Picturesque Views of the North of England, drawn from nature and engraved by Wm. Green," consisting of forty-eight views of the Lakes, price £12. 12s. 6d. (Announced in *Manchester Mercury* 19th January, 1796, number 2,317.) 21½in. by 16½in. Done 1794.

A Description of a Series of Picturesque Views in the North of England, printed at G. Nicholson and Co.'s office, 4, Palace Street, 1796. (This is in the Manchester Reference Library.)

1796. Four Views of Wales, aquatinted, price £1. 11s. 6d.; drawn, aquatinted, and published by W. Green, Lad Lane, Manchester. (One of the set in possession of Mr. Geo. Middleton, Ambleside.)

1799. Castle Street, Liverpool, illuminated by the great fire at Messrs. Wakefield and O'Kill's sugar-house, which happened May 22nd, 1799, painted by J. Fernel, engraved by W. Green, 74, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, London.

1800-1807. Finished Pencil Drawings of Lake Views, 26in. by 19in. (Some in possession of Mr. W. H. Mayson.)

1804. A Set of Views in Mezzotint. (One of the set in possession of Mr. G. Middleton, Ambleside.)

1808. Thirty Studies from Nature, etched in the soft ground, by Wm. Green, Ambleside, after drawings made by himself in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, dated 24th June; drawn and engraved and published by W. Green; 30in. by 21in. and 26in. by 19in.

1809. Twelve Studies from Nature, etched in the soft ground, by Wm. Green, Ambleside, after drawings made by himself in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, dated 1st August; drawn and engraved and published by W. Green; 30in. by 21in.

1809. Seventy-eight Studies from Nature, engraved by Wm. Green from drawings by himself; Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, London, and W. Green, Ambleside, published 1st August, 1809, with a preface, "A few observations with respect to the mode in which plantations ought to be conducted," pp. 13-20; oblong 4to, August 1st, price £5. 5s.; various sizes, 21in. by 14⅝in. and 14⅝in. by 11⅝in. (One copy in Manchester Reference Library).

1810. Eighteen Studies from Nature, etched in the soft ground, by Wm. Green, Ambleside, after drawings made by himself in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, dated 24th June; drawn and engraved and published by W. Green; 30in. by 21in.

1810. A Description of Sixty Studies from Nature (of the series of 1808, 1809, 1810); the price of the prints, unbound, including the description, 10 guineas; London, printed for the author by J. Barfield, and published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1810. (One copy, Green's own apparently, in the Chetham Library, marked B 9, 53, 35,216.) 122 pp. and introduction. Of these Mr. Mayson has a fair number; various sizes exist.

1814. A Description of a Series of small Prints, etched by Wm. Green, of Ambleside, from drawings made by himself, London and Ambleside, with letterpress description, 1-34 pp., post 8vo, 9½in. by 7½in., dated August 1st; London, printed for the author by John Taylor, Rathbone Place, £1. 5s.; the same appeared also aquatinted, same size.

1815. A Series of Sixty beautifully coloured Plates of the Lakes of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland, drawn and engraved by W. Green, oblong folio, price £5. 5s., dated 1st June (the fifth part of a projected series of 300 views). Same set in India ink, £3. 3s., 13½in. by 9½in. and 7in. by 4½in. Same set in printer's colours, £4. 4s., on 9to imperial. Same set etched, £1. 1s., on 8vo paper. Same set etched, £1. 5s., upon larger paper. (Two copies in possession of Councillor Henry Plummer.)

1819. The Tourists' New Guide, containing a description of the Lakes, Mountains, and Scenery in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire (the result of eighteen years' residence in Ambleside and Keswick), two volumes, Kendal, 1819; with a description of the aquatint plates, published 1819. With twelve plates, £1. 1s., also done in sepia, dated 1st August, 1819. With twenty-four plates, £2. 2s. (Some of the original drawings still in possession of Mr. Mayson.)

1819. Forty Views of Buildings and Bridges, etched, no date, but with watermark of 1819, 13¾in. by 9¾in., of Ambleside, Keswick, &c.

1819. A Set of Etchings of Buildings in Ambleside, &c. (watermark 1819), undated, 22½in. by 17in.

1820. Twelve Coloured Prints of Views of the principal Lakes, published 1st August, 25in. by 17½in., £10. 10s.

1820. Sepia and Coloured Prints, dated June 1st, 22in. by 15in., £7. 10s. (twelve views of the Lakes).

1821. Twelve Coloured Views of the Lakes, dated June 1st, 12in. by 8¾in., £3. 3s.

1821. Forty Views of Ambleside and Keswick, etched from nature, by Wm. Green, 21in. by 15in.

Water Colours.

1. Langdale Pike.
2. Sprinkling Tarn.
3. St. John's Vale.
4. Yew Carron from Borrowdale.
5. Yew Carron and Gable, or Wast Water.

(1–5: In seven stages. In possession of Mr. Mayson.)

*6. Scafell on Wast Water.
*7. Derwent Water and Bassenthwaite in the distance.
*8. One, subject not named.

(*6–*8: About 1808-9.)

9, 10. Two Water-colour drawings, 19in. by 13in. About same date.

11.
12.
13. Old Bridge in Borrowdale, and two others in the British Museum.

14. Raven Crag, Thirlmere, in South Kensington.
15. The Old Market House, Ambleside.
16. The Old Commercial Hotel, Market Place.

(15, 16: Mrs. Walmsley, Ambleside.)

17. Same subjects, in possession of Mrs. Garside, Ambleside.

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* These were in 1882 in possession of his nephew, Mr. B. H. Green, Plas Fron Dêg, Llandudno.

NOTE.

Green is noticed by a French traveller, Mr. L. Simond,* who paid a visit to the lakes in 1811, which is worth quoting in full, as the information is valuable: "Avant de quitter Windermere, je dois faire mention d'un artiste peu connu, Mr. Green, qui réside parmi ces montagnes, à Ambleside principelement, depuis 10 ans. Il a etudié le détail de leurs formes et leur physionomie, et les rend d'une maniére aussi exacte qu' originale, et d'autant plus nouvelle, que les artistes ont tous une maniére commune et de convention en fait de montagnes; celles de Monsieur Green sont de véritables montagnes; il dit qu'il en connâit l'anatomie: il a raison. Il a gravé à l'eau forte 60 grandes planches, formant autant d'études excellents; c'est-à-dire, qu'il grave le trait seulement à l'eau forte, à la manière du crayon, et lave ensuite à l'encre de la Chine. Il vend ces études 5sh: chacune, gravées au trait seulement, ou £1. 11s. 6d., fines à l'encre de la Chine." That is:—

"Before leaving Windermere, I must mention an artist, who is but little known, Mr. Green, who has resided amongst the mountains, chiefly at Ambleside, during the last ten years. He has studied the details of their forms and physiognomy and renders them in a manner both truthful and original. Moreover, his novel method is notable, as the artists have all a conventional and uniform style in regard to the representation of

* See *Voyage en Angleterre pendant les années 1810 et 1811*, par Louis Simond. 2 vols. Paris, 1817. Second edition, pp. 497-498, vol. i.

mountains; those of Mr. Green's are veritable mountains; he says that he knows their anatomy and he is undoubtedly right. He has etched sixty large plates, which form as many excellent studies, *viz.*, he etches only the outlines, in the manner of crayon, and washes them afterwards in Indian ink. He sells the outlines at 5s. each, or £1. 11s. 6d. finished in Indian ink."

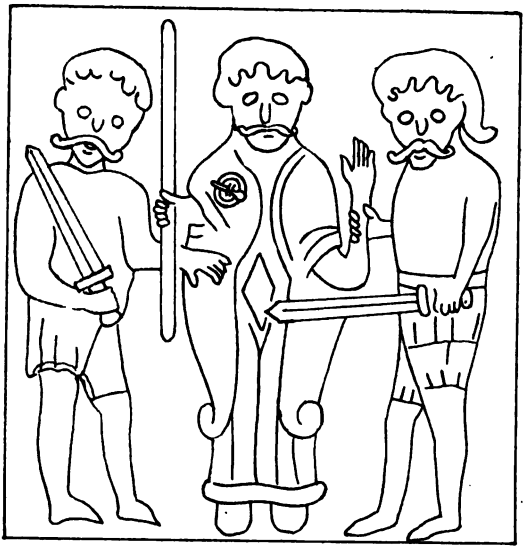

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

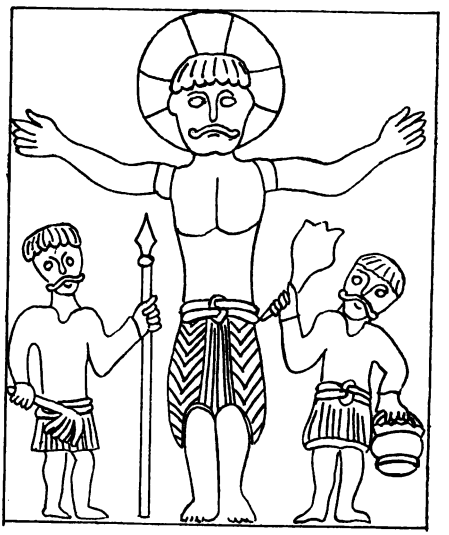

Fig. 7.

THE MOUSTACHE IN EARLY IRISH SCULPTURE.

BY HENRY COLLEY MARCH, M.D., F.S.A.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, though of Norman descent, was born, as his designation indicates, in Wales. In 1185 he went to Ireland with Prince John in the capacity of secretary. As he has given a trustworthy account of the habits of Irishmen, he enables us to see their barbaric wealth and splendour, and shows us how conservative they were both by heredity and by environment.

"Gold," he says, "which the people require in large quantities, is brought here by merchants who traverse the ocean for the purposes of commerce." In earlier days the demand of the Irish for that metal was doubtless supplied by their own country; but when the auriferous deposits of the streams of Wicklow and Wexford were well nigh exhausted, gold was imported from abroad. It has been ascertained that the total weight of prehistoric gold objects in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy amounts to about five hundred and seventy ounces, whereas the weight of prehistoric gold in the British Museum, from England,

Wales, and Scotland, amounts altogether to only twenty ounces (*Jour. R.S. Antiq. of Ireland*, v. 23).

"The greatest delight of the Irish," says Giraldus, "is to be exempt from toil; their richest possession is the enjoyment of liberty. Thus they are truly barbarous, being so not only in their dress but in allowing their hair and beards to grow enormously in an uncouth manner, just like the modern fashion recently introduced." He refers to the method that came into vogue in the reign of Henry I. "This people," he continues "so remote from the rest of the world, learn nothing and practise nothing but the barbarism in which they are born and bred, and which clings to them like a second nature."

Pure races, however, do not readily change their manner of wearing the hair. In describing national peculiarities Tacitus thought it well to mention of the Suevi that they twist their hair back and fasten it in a knot at the top of the head (Germ., xxxviii.), and of the Chatti that they let the hair and beard grow until they have slain a foe, when they begin to shave (*ibid*, xxxi.).

It is when races are mingling that fashion changes; Tacitus, with his usual acuteness, noticed the fact, and in speaking of the custom of the Suevi observes that with other tribes, either from some kinship with the Suevic race, or, as often happens, from imitation, the practice is a rarer one, and is restricted to youth" (*ibid*, xxxviii.). We should have known more of Irish customs if a Tacitus instead of a Giraldus had been Prince John's secretary.

How is the hirsute face represented in mediæval Christian art? On the greater number of ivory tablets of the Carlovingian period the same subjects are carved,

and consist of the crucifixion in the upper part and the visit to the tomb in the lower. Christ is represented as clothed only by a loin-cloth, his head bent to the right and with long hair. In one or two of the earlier instances Christ is without a beard, but more generally he wears one (*Vetust. Mon.*, vi. 10).

In Winchester Cathedral Saxon sculptures, which are said to belong to the seventh century and to exhibit incidents in the life of Berinus, as well as others probably later which may refer to Christ, give beards and moustaches to the faces of all the men (*Vetust. Mon.*, ii.).

In ecclesiastical art of Irish origin the human face is often delineated. A chalice of the eighth century of "white bronze," typically Irish, in the monastery of Richenau, on the lake of Constance, gives to Christ's head both beard and moustache. The *Evangelia Quatuor* of the ninth century, or the Irish illuminated gospels of Lindau, also on Lake Constance, has a cover on which Christ's head is represented four times and the crucifixion once, but in no case has he either moustache or beard. The *Book of Kells* and that of Durrow have similar representations, but a hairy face is given to the Father Almighty, and to prophets and evangelists.

It is very rare in early Christian art to find a thick heavy moustache on an otherwise beardless face, and it is especially uncommon in Ireland where, perhaps, the only example occurs at Monasterboice, the monastery of Buite or Boetius. Here, nineteen feet high, stands the sculptured cross of Muiredach. Its stem is divided into a number of panels, and in each of three of them are represented three persons, all of whom wear a heavy moustache, but are without a beard, and present a highly exotic aspect, fig. 1. The cross is assigned to the year 922. What foreign influences were then at work?

Monasterboice is not far from the river Boyne, which was one of the best known approaches to the interior of the island (Healy, *Jour. R.S. Antiq. of Ireland*, iii. 6).

The Four Masters tell us that there were sixty ships of Norsemen on the Boyne in 836, and another fleet in 841. About that time the Scandinavians, under Thorgils and Frode, established themselves near Dublin; and subsequently, Danes and Norwegians plundering there too eagerly, contended with each other until, in 852, Olaf the White came to Ireland, when all the invaders submitted to him, and tribute was exacted from the Irish.

In 918 Kells, not far from Monasterboice, was plundered and the stone church demolished; and, in 919, Godfrey was chief of the Norsemen who were established at Ath-Claith or Dublin.

Sir James Ware, in 1662, relates in his *Antiquitates Hibernicæ*, under the year 948, that about this time Hibernicised Ostmanni, or Scandinavians, were converted to the Christian religion, and there were some, near Dublin, who in that very year celebrated the festival of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Irish language, too, as shown in the *Book of Lismore*, was beginning to assimilate Norse phrases, such as *nef-gildi*, or "nose tax;" and as regards art, we learn from Giraldus that "the Irish carry heavy battle-axes of iron, exceeding well wrought and tempered, which they imitated from the Norwegians and Ostmen," or Danes.

That Scandinavians wore such a moustache as those carved on the Muiredach cross can be proved by documentary evidence from pagan times. The heavy moustache on a beardless face can be seen on a belt-buckle of bronze and silver-gilt, of the earlier Iron Age, found in Norway, fig. 2 (Hildebrand's *Scandinavian Art*, p. 47); on a Norwegian fibula, fig. 3 (*ibid*, p. 96); on a

bronze belt-ornament of the fifth century, which represents the god Tý binding Fenris-wolf, found in Sweden, fig. 4 (*Catalogue Stockholm Museum*, p. 79); on a silver-gilt buckle of the pagan period, found in Denmark, fig. 5 *Catalogue, 1854, Nord. Oldsager, Kjöbenhavn*, p. 102); and on a vehicle which is represented in the frontispiece of the second volume of Du Chaillu's *Viking Age*, fig. 6.

Du Chaillu calls it a wagon of the people. It was found in the Deibjerg bog, Jutland. "The wheels had tires of iron, and the pole and body of the wagon were richly ornamented with bronze, and had on each side representations of two human heads with heavy moustaches and of the triskele and other mystic signs."

There can be little doubt, however, that this vehicle was a carriage for the effigy of some divinity, like that mentioned in the *Flateybók*, which describes a portable ark or shrine drawn round the country amidst joy and feastings. The same chronicle relates how "King Eirek made a feast at Uppsalir, and had a wagon driven to the place where he sacrificed to the god Lýtir. The wagon stood there for two nights, but its god came not. Then the king made much greater sacrifices, and the third morning he knew that the god had come, for the wagon was so heavy that the horses fell dead from exhaustion ere they could drag it to the hall."

A similar shrine-car is mentioned by Tacitus as drawn about through the territories of seven tribes, including the Angli, grouped along the southern shore of the Baltic. He speaks of a sacred grove where was a consecrated wagon covered by a veil or tilt, "dicatum vehiculum, veste contectum." On this wagon the mother-goddess is wheeled through the country by heifers, "bubus feminis." The priest knows the goddess to be within, and walks reverently by her side, until, the journey over, he restores

the divinity to her temple, when the car and its covering are cleansed in the waters of a lake (Germ., xl.). And we read in the Ynglinga saga of one Alf who slew the priest or warden of the holy tabernacle, "vé tiallz" (*Corpus Boreale*, i. 246).

At a time that corresponds to the date of Muiredach's cross the Anglo-Saxons seem to have closely shaven, though old men allowed the hair of the face to grow. But in the mingling of races fashions changed, and when the Normans conquered this country the English had adopted the Scandinavian custom and had heavy moustaches, whilst their invaders wore no hair on their faces at all. This is very clearly shown by the Bayeux tapestry. Old King Edward has both beard and moustache; Harold has no beard, but appears with a long moustache in every representation of him but one, when the omission must have been inadvertent; William, Odo, Guy count of Ponthieu, and Robert of Mortain have no moustache. And in the scene of the stockaded hill, where the last fight was lost and won, the Englishmen who defend it wear long moustaches, whilst the Normans who assail it are all shaven. Afterwards the heavy moustache is to be seen on the effigies of Edward III., of the Black Prince, of Richard II., of Henry IV., and of others.

A similar change of fashion occurred in Ireland. The Scandinavian habit of cultivating a heavy moustache, that began in Dublin and reveals itself at Monasterboice, seems to have gradually spread through the island, though it had not in the days of Giraldus become general, until at length the Irish were regarded as alone entitled to wear one. In 1295 an Act of the Great Council of Ireland ordered fine and imprisonment upon any Englishman who should conform to the Irish custom of

"having his head half shaven, and nourishing and elongating his locks behind."

In 1367 the Statutes of Kilkenny directed that no English settler in Ireland should marry an Irish wife, nor give his child an Irish name, nor trade with the Irish, nor speak Irish, nor grow a beard above his mouth. And in 1447, in the twenty-fifth year of Henry VI., it was enacted at Trim, and the statute was not repealed till 1635, that "whereas there is no diversity of habit between the English marchers and Irish enemies, by colour of which the Irish enemies come into the English counties as English marchers, and rob and pillage on the highway, and destroy the common people by lodging on them by nights, and slay the husbandmen and take their goods; he that will be taken for an Englishman shall have no hairs upon his upper lip alone, and the said lip shall be shaved at least in every two weeks, the offender to be treated as an Irish enemy."

It seems, then, to be a fair inference that in the early days of Christian England and Ireland the wearing of a heavy moustache was the result of Norse or Danish influence. There is a mural painting of the beginning of the eleventh century, in Kempley Church, near Ross in Gloucestershire, in which, whilst several figures appear with beard and moustache, two wear a heavy moustache but no beard (*Arch.*, xlvi. 187). On the font at Castle Froome, Herefordshire, both Christ and the Baptist are beardless, with a heavy moustache. At Daglingworth. in Gloucestershire, there is a so-called Saxon sculpture of the crucifixion (fig. 7) in which Christ and the two soldiers are similarly endowed. On a pre-Norman stone from Forteviot in Perthshire some monks have the same appearance. And all these localities are known to have been subject to Scandinavian influence.

Returning to Monasterboice, it may be pointed out that the cross bears an Irish inscription in minuscules: "Pray for Muiredach by whom this cross was made." *The Four Masters* record that in the year "922 died Muireadhach, son of Domhnall [Donell], Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe [Monasterboice], head of the council of all the men of Breagh, lay and ecclesiastical, and steward of Patrick's people from Sliabh Fuaid to Leinster." The three groups of three figures on the shaft of the cross are usually supposed to represent incidents in the life of Christ. But the nimbus is absent, and the identifications are vague. It is probable that quite other events are disclosed. In the lowest panel the central figure has his vesture torn open before the thrust of an enemy; the long-robed ecclesiastic is assailed by sanguinary Danes, in soldier's garb, sword in hand. In the next panel the three figures are all arranged in monastic dress; the Danes have been miraculously converted, and are now monks who have already "celebrated the festival of the Blessed Virgin Mary." In the upper panel the central figure is resting upon a chair or couch, and of those who stand beside him he hands to one the Gospels and to the other his pastoral staff; he is taking leave of them and of his life also, and the two Danish monks, who were once his foes but are now his loved and trusted friends, are receiving his last commands. And at this moment all of them alike wear the heavy moustache that gives the group such a striking and foreign appearance.

NOTES ON THE ANCIENT COURT OF EXCHEQUER AT CHESTER.

BY CHAS. T. TALLENT-BATEMAN.

IN two papers read before this Society in the years 1886 and 1887, on "The Ancient Lancashire and Cheshire Local Courts of Justice," I dealt in the first with the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, and in the second with the Courts of Criminal and Special Jurisdiction. In the former class was incidentally mentioned the court of which I now propose more particularly to treat.

There has come into my hands an old MS. (the date I fix as to part in the year 1796, and as to other part in the first year of the present century); the title of the earlier portion is "An Essay concerning the practice in the Court of Exchequer at Chester." This gives many interesting details of the court not to be found in any printed work that I can trace.

The MS. gives also "Rules respecting levying Fines and Recoveries in the County of Chester," and certain forms in the procedure of the contemporary court, called "The Court of Sessions for the County of Chester;" but the latter part of the MS. I reserve for some other occasion.

The "Essay" commences, "The Exchequer at Chester

is a very ancient Court. In all probability it has its jurisdiction from one of the first Earls of Chester, soon after the Conquest, who were possessed of absolute and regal power. For the Conqueror gave his nephew Hugh Lupus, as the words of the grant express: 'Totum hunc comitatum tenendum sibi et heredítibus ita libere per gladium sicut Rex ipse tenebat Angliae Coronam.' The Court is of a mixed nature, as the Chancery above; the Chamberlain being not only a Judge in causes of equity, but also of matters at the Common Law; but this will not warrant a method of proceeding which I shall have occasion to speak of hereafter. The jurisdiction does not extend further than the County and City of Chester, nor is any person living out of the same compellable to appear by its process, unless they have lands and effects within the same."

This old Court of Exchequer at Chester was (together with "the Court of Sessions for the County of Chester" and also "The Great Sessions in Wales") abolished by the statute, 11 George IV. and 1 William IV., chap. 70, sec. 14, which put an end to the Cheshire palatine privileges generally.

Though most English counties have had local courts, these were almost invariably of the class known as "Inferior" courts, and Lancashire stands pre-eminent among English counties as the possessor, for many centuries, of not only numerous influential inferior courts, but of powerful superior courts, nearly equal in jurisdiction to the great courts of Westminster: the latter privilege our home county deriving from its position as a "County Palatine"—a position which has been shared by both Cheshire and Durham, affording these latter counties also exceptional judicial rights.

It would be interesting to review the origin and causes

of establishment of local courts in Cheshire. These causes can be classified as follows: 1. The survival of Saxon laws and procedure (instances, the Hundred Courts, and the old County Courts, and some of the Courts Baron and Leet). 2. The preservation of feudal rules and practices (instances, most of the Courts Baron and Leet). 3. Grants of palatinate rights (instances, the numerous special Palatine Courts of Common Law and Equity). 4. Mediæval charters to boroughs or intended boroughs (instances, the old Borough Courts). 5. Special statutory enactments, occasioned by the growth of commercial business, particularly in Lancashire (instances, Courts of Request and the new County Courts).

I have little doubt that it was owing to the grants in the third class that the Chester old Exchequer Court was established. The word "exchequer" has a regal or princely association, and we do not find other than high national or palatinate authorities using the word officially in connection with their finances or jurisdictions. We may take it, therefore, that the court I am treating of, owed its existence to the palatine rights of the earls of Chester.

To the matters mentioned in the "Essay" quoted, I need only add that the court had an exclusive jurisdiction where the subject of the suit arose and the defendant resided within the county, and that no appeal from its decision could be made except to Parliament.

Anciently there was another court called "The Court of Star Chamber at Chester," which was attached to this Court of Exchequer; but this was abolished by the statute 16 Charles I., chap. 10, sect. 14, which enacted that jurisdiction in certain Star Chambers, including that "In the Court of Exchequer of the County Palatine of Chester held before the Chamberlain and Council of

that Court" should from the 1st August, 1641, be "repealed and absolutely revoked and made void."

I now deal with some of the more interesting parts of this MS. essay, relative to the quaint procedure of the now extinct local Exchequer Court.

First, "attorneys admitted in other Courts, upon producing their admission to the Baron, or his deputy, were by him sworn in open Court and admitted and enrolled Solicitors in this Court."

The fees to be taken by the attorneys, solicitors, and commissioners, and the filazer were (it appears) "settled and allowed by the Honourable Sir Richard Perryn Knight, Vice Chamberlain of the Court," on the 27th August, 1790. The scale of charges seems now very moderate, but money was then worth much more than it now is.

The only part of the procedure which I shall deal with at any length is that providing for summary remedies—something similar to the practice of "mesne process arrest," or "interim bail" (made so much of by Dickens), which prevailed so generally until the Debtors' Act of 1869 practically abolished imprisonment for debt.

One section, or chapter, of the "Essay" is entitled "Practice of the Court from the Bill to the Final Decree," the first few sentences of which, so far as they are interesting, read as follows:—

"A Bill in Equity is in nature of a Declaration at Common Law, wherein the complainant sets forth his case, whether he be sufferer by force or fraud, praying relief from the Court for that he cannot be remedied by the common law, likewise concluding his Bill with a prayer of a subpœna and sometimes an Injunction to stay waste or suits at law. The other sort of Bills are called common Bills, and are frequently exhibited upon Bonds,

Notes &c. suggesting the same to be lost, or cannot be proved for want of evidence. To which if the Defendant appears and acknowledges such Bonds &c. and other facts stated in the Bill, the Baron then makes an order for their payment with costs, or, if the cause comes to be heard, such Bonds, Notes &c., are proved by the answer. But notwithstanding the convenience of recovering a debt in this summary manner, it is certainly a practice illegal and of dangerous consequence; as it introduces a method of determining properties in an arbitrary manner, and without interposition of a Jury, contrary to Magna Charta chap. 29, which is further explained in the 37 Edward III. chap. 8, and means that every person must be proceeded in Criminal or Civil matters by the presentment, Indictment, original or other process *et per pares suos*, or a Jury. But on the other hand it is urged in favour of this practice that the Court of Exchequer at Chester hath always been of a mixed nature; but by this can be understood that it hath power only to proceed in matters of common law in the manner with the Court of Chancery above, such as prohibitions, Recognizances acknowledged in Court &c. Mr. Tenwick [or Fenwick], formerly Vice Chamberlain, had certainly abolished this practice had not his regard to the Clerks in Court been very great, for were this practice at an end, the business of the clerk would be so small that probably no attorneys of reputation would attend, and so the Court become contemptible; but were the Clerks in Court (as formerly) not to exceed four, the business might still be sufficient, and the common Bills turned into actions at law. The statute of 4 Anne, chap. 16, enacts that no subpœna or other process should issue for an appearance out of any Court of Equity till the bill is first filed with the proper officer (except bills for injunction to stay waste or

suits at law commenced), and a proceeding contrary to this statute is not regular. Yet the common practice is to sue out the subpœna or other process before the bill be filed, and to file the bill the first court day after such process is returnable."

Here follow detailed instructions with regard to routine work by practitioners in the baron's clerks' office—this resembling our local chancery registry. Some details are amusing—for instance, the direction that if the "door of the defendant's house be shut, and the defendant (sought to be served with process) looks out at the window, then read the contents and leave the label on the ground in his sight."

One amusing characteristic of the court is the jealous separation of the offices of attorney and solicitor, there being a special scale of charges applicable to the attorney, and another applicable to the solicitor; and in one form (namely, of attachment for contempt) one gentleman, "Dicas," is recorded as the attorney, and another, "Chetham" (did he deserve the name?), as the solicitor for the plaintiff.

I here give a list of the officials mentioned in the rules: "Chamberlain," "vice-chamberlain," "baron," "baron's clerk," "seal keeper," "bailiff itinerant," "sheriff," "deputy baron," "examiner," "filazer," "messenger," "crier," and the "clerks in court," beside the "commissioners," who are chosen from time to time by respective parties for various interim proceedings in the action or suit, particularly for "taking special bail."

Many phrases now obsolete, *e.g.*, "titling" (for "precipe"), "docketing" (for filing, &c.), are used in the records.

After referring to the practice of "attachment," one in

"common form" and the other by "proclamation," the author of the "Essay" says: "This is the *due* method of executing this writ, but it is very common for the attorney to keep it in his hands till it is returnable, and then get the Sheriff to return it without making out a warrant. . . . But that this is irregular and contrary to the very design of the writ is plain."

Then, after referring to other procedure, he says:—

"This practice shows the perversion of excellent design, and I cannot conceive how a Sheriff consistent with his oath can do it. In some cases the return of writs is matter of form, but here it is quite otherwise. The defendant is put to great expense which, tho' in some measures is his own fault, is condemning the Court. Yet it only designs to compel him to his duty & not to promote his ruin."

After the return of the "attachment with proclamation," it was the practice to sue out what was called a "Commission of Rebellion," under which any of the "Commissioners might arrest the defendant, and, in order thereto, they may break open his house, or the house of any other person where he is, which cannot lawfully be done upon an attachment or attachment with proclamation. A man's house being (in the eye of the law) his Castle, but upon this he is deemed outlawed and a Rebel."

Another interim remedy was a "Commission of Sequestration," which was awarded after "a great fine, for the use of the King, had been imposed upon the neglectful defendant," which commission allowed of the sequestration of "all his lands, goods, and chattels, &c., as well to satisfy the said fine as the Plaintiff's demand," the bailiff's right of arrest being still enforceable as soon as the defendant may be found.

These were the various powers by which the court enforced its jurisdiction and compelled obedience to its orders.

Several forms or evasions by which variations in the procedure could be arranged are somewhat humorous. For instance, in order to secure a "warrant" to lead to a particular kind of "commission," the plaintiff had to allege that the defendant was "old and infirm and unable to travel to court, which are words *of course*," and, of course, almost invariably untrue.

The witnesses were examined in chambers by means of interrogatories, taken before the officials, "but," remarks the essayist, "if the cause depending be of very great consequence, it is most usual to examine by commission, as both parties may choose their Commissioners and be a check upon one another, for in a Court of Equity, there being no Jury nor the witnesses examined in open court, 'tis proper there should be the greatest care and niceness in the wording and taking down the depositions, as thereon depends the success of the suit, and a man if he can bear the expence would rather choose this way than depend upon the capacity, care, or honesty of a single officer." And further, the essayist says that "though you design to examine by Commission yet you must enter a rule," or prove by affidavit, that witnesses are actually unable to travel, for the court presumes "that her officers are honest and able to do their duty and will not encourage that method because it is to their prejudice."

The mode of preserving and identifying depositions is interesting. It is thus described:—

"When the business of the Commission is over, all the witnesses being examined and their depositions being engrossed, the Commissioners subscribe their names to

the first and last sheet of the paper depositions, which, being folded up and bound with tape and sealed with their seals, they cut into two parts, and take each side half, which they keep till publication. I suppose on this account that if any accident happen to those on parchment, returned with the Commission, the others may be used in their stead."

Finally, we learn that "having delivered your Briefs to Counsel at the sitting; if the other side appears, the plaintiff's Junior Co'l opens the substance of the Bill and Answer and the cause is regularly heard, upon which the Vice Chamberlain pronounces the decree the Baron or his clerk minutes down that the order afterwards may be drawn up in term."

In one of the forms we read: "This Court thinks fit and it is this day ordered by the Right Hon. James Earl Cholmondeley, Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester, and by the Right Worshipful [A.B.] Esquire, his Honour's Vice Chamberlain; and by this Court, that &c." (It appears elsewhere that documents are to be *sent*, for signature by the Vice-Chamberlain, who we learn generally resides in London.)

A new trial or amendment of decree could be obtained by petition to the Vice-Chamberlain, signed by the counsel employed in the cause, or a party might appeal to the Lords in Parliament, "though," says our author, "this is seldom, or never done."

In conclusion, a careful study of the procedure leads me to say that it is not to be wondered that the jurisdiction of the court was abolished in the early part of this century; but rather that it was not abolished long before—the summary remedies of the court being clearly liable to abuse. We present practitioners in the courts know that there are amendments yet for introduction

into the procedure of existing courts, to prevent much of the chicanery and interested delay, which still mar some branches of our judicature; but it is useful to refer to wrongs and abuses which have already been swept away, if only to induce us to be thankful for the privileges the British citizen already possesses in regard to the prompt enforcement of his legal rights with due economy.

THE GREAT MACE.

Presented to the Corporation of the City of Manchester,
December, 1895.

PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, January 31st, 1896.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting was held in the Chetham Library, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson presiding.

The annual report of the Council (vol. xiii., p. 219) was read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. C. Yates).

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so expressed a hope that some public-spirited citizens of Salford might emulate the example of Manchester and provide a mace for the borough.

Sir William H. Bailey, in seconding the motion, said the Lord Mayor and every man of taste in Manchester was pleased with the beautiful mace to which the report made reference.*

The report was adopted, as was also an abstract of the accounts submitted by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Thomas Letherbrow).

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* Under the title of "Presentation of a Great Mace to the City of Manchester," an interesting record of this incident has been printed for circulation amongst the subscribers. It was compiled by Mr. Albert Nicholson, honorary secretary to the Insignia Committee.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President:

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

Vice-Presidents:

Sir WM. CUNLIFFE BROOKS, Bart.
Prof. W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S.
W. E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L.
H. COLLEY MARCH, M.D., F.S.A.
J. HOLME NICHOLSON, M.A.
CHARLES W. SUTTON.

Council:

SAMUEL ANDREW.
C. T. TALLENT-BATEMAN.
W. S. CHURCHILL.
H. T. CROFTON.
ALFRED DARBYSHIRE, F.S.A.
Lieut.-Col. FISHWICK, F.S.A.
Major GILBERT J. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON.
NATHAN HEYWOOD.
T. CANN HUGHES, M.A.
Rev. E. F. LETTS, M.A.
FLETCHER MOSS.
ALBERT NICHOLSON.
GEORGE PEARSON.
Dr. RENAUD, F.S.A.

Treasurer: THOMAS LETHERBROW.

Honorary Secretary: GEORGE C. YATES, F.S.A.

Mr. Thomas Kay submitted a short communication on "An Earthen Vase found in Portwood or Brinnington, Stockport." Mr. Kay said: I have the honour to bring under the notice of the Society a burnt clay vase or cup, which was discovered along with two others in a mass of clay, whilst excavating the earth for a subsection of new red sandstone which underlies it. This subsection of the new red sandstone, a geological formation which extends in its Lancashire area from Liverpool to Stockport, is, at Portwood and Brinnington, a crumbling rock composed of fine sand, differing from sea sand in that every grain is rounded, like that of the desert of Sahara, by wind attrition. This sand, blown hitherto by westerly breezes, is not consolidated to the hardness of stone, but is extremely friable and is of great value for moulding iron, etc., and hence it is excavated from beneath the clay and gravel beds, which superimpose it to the depth in the case in question of about twenty-six feet. In the process

of excavation, a sufficient working space having been obtained, the work is carried forward, and the required soft sandstone being removed, the hind portions are undermined until the superincumbent mass falls in and fills up the vacant space. On Saturday, the 4th of January, 1896, one of these falls took place, and part of a cup was observed showing on a large block of boulder clay in which it was imbedded. The block was broken up and two other broken vases were seen, one described as being larger and the other smaller than the specimen exhibited. The two broken ones, being valueless

in the workmen's eyes, lie buried in the mass of clay, and we may perhaps be able to find them again. The vase found whole, and now exhibited, is undoubtedly of very ancient date. There was no sign observable of any interference with the stratification of the soil, gravel, and brick clay, which superimpose the boulder clay, and hence there is no reason to suppose that it and the other vases were intentionally buried. The vase is rudely formed by hand, and not made by any aid from the potter's wheel. It cracked in drying or in process of burning. It almost seems as if it was burnt before being

properly dry. It posseses a rude form of decoration, which is of the most infantile kind possible, that most nearly allied to the dog-tooth pattern, produced by simple straight lines scratched by any pointed implement upon the external surface. The most important question attending upon this find is its probable age and date. For, if the mass of clay in which it was found be the boulder clay of the Glacial period, and of this we have positive assertion by experts, then, as scientists state, it may be of any time between twenty thousand and one hundred thousand years ago, we have a long interval to look back upon for the date at which they were lost or submerged therein. Its consideration must form an important factor in any theory upon the antiquity of man. On the other hand, we have to consider the great lake which existed on the place where it was found, and at a time when the great rock fault, which stretches from Stockport Market Place by the Castle area across the Mersey by Penny Lane and on into Lancashire, formed a barrier to the river flow, and threw the waters of the Goyt and the Tame back upon themselves; and we have to consider the boulder clay as being fissured *in situ* by the flow of the stream, and the fissures being filled up by the sand and gravel and alluvial clay. But before the sand and gravel and alluvial clay were deposited in this lake these pots or vases had been sunk or deposited on the boulder clay, and partially embedded in the plastic mass, where they remained for the superincumbent accumulation to arrive. Its age, under these circumstances, would be considerably modified. The consideration is that of the elevation above the present river, and the length of time it would take for the two rivers to abrade the rampart of red sandstone triassic rock, which is at the old Mersey ford a very hard conglomerate. By any

hypothesis the vase, as you see it, brings us to the contemplation of a prehistoric past, which can not be without interest to the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. I hope to have the opportunity of reverting to this on a subsequent occasion. The vase was found thirteen feet below the present level of the land, of which there is one foot soil, three or four feet gravel, eight or nine feet brick clay, site of vase eleven feet of boulder clay, then follows the red sandstone or moulders' sand.

Friday, February 7th, 1896.

The monthly meeting was held in the Chetham Library, Mr. C. W. Sutton presiding.

Mr. Thomas Parker made a few remarks on "Some Ancient Bloomeries," which he had investigated in company with Messrs. J. R. Knott and Frank Chadderton. The first is about two miles from Diggle Station (on the London and North-Western Railway), and near the rifle butts. Digging down through the dross or scoria, they came upon the original hearth, consisting of small blocks of sandstone, showing discolouration by heat, and with quantities of charcoal in close proximity. The slag contained a large proportion of metal, the iron having been imperfectly extracted. As no ironstone is found in the district, it would appear that the bloomery was located here on account of the plentiful supply of wood for supplying the charcoal. This is in striking contrast to the bare and desolate appearance of the moorland at the present time. Another of these interesting embryo ironworks visited is situated near Castle Shaw, two miles from Delph, and very near a presumptive Roman road. It is close to the uppermost of the Oldham Corporation

reservoirs, and the heaps of dross have been disturbed by men engaged in their construction. Here also they found charcoal very abundant, but although now very few trees are to be seen the ancient inhabitant has his tale to tell of a well-wooded valley in his youth stretching as far as Delph. Mr. Parker referred to the numerous slag heaps found in other parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and particularly to the large accumulation at Rievaulx Abbey, testifying to the industrial activity fostered by the monks. He exhibited specimens of the iron slag and charcoal obtained in these visits.

Mr. William Harrison read a short communication on "The Mounds in the Lune Valley," by Mr. J. S. Slinger: The Halton mound is circular, about fifty yards east of Halton Church, from which it is separated by the Foundry Beck; the soil had been taken from the east side to make the mound; it overlooks the old ford, and is known by the name of Castle Hill. The Arkholme mound is oblong, nearly twenty yards long and four or five yards broad, and is not twenty yards from the church. It overlooks the ford or ferry over the Lune. The Melling mound is circular, about fifty yards east of the church, and adjoining the vicarage garden. There is no summer-house on it now; it is about a dozen yards across at the top, which is level. It is raised about seven yards above the adjoining land. There is a terrace or walk, more than half way up it, nearly a yard wide. It is too far from the Lune to be of any service in defending the ford. A mile and a half south-west is Gressingham or Lune Bridge mound. It is circular, and made for defence; for three parts of its circumference it is protected by a ditch. On the remaining part the ground is very steep. One part of the ditch separates it from the camp, which is about two acres. The mound is walled

round and planted with fir trees. On the north-west and north of the camp and mound the ground is very steep, and nearly all unclimbable. The mound and camp were undoubtedly for guarding the old ford just above Gressingham Bridge. Three of the mounds are each due east of a neighbouring church; but this one has Hornby Church, the nearest, three quarters of a mile south.

Mr. Slinger exhibited four pencil sketches, made many years ago, of the four mounds at Halton, Arkholme, Melling, and Gressingham; a lithograph showing the last arch of Lancaster old bridge, before its final removal; a view of the curious doorway in Bridge Lane, Lancaster; and a stereoscopic view of Dunald Mill Hole, Kellet.

Mr. Thomas Kay, J.P., read a paper on "The Town Walls of Stockport." (See page 55.)

Mr. Isaac Taylor read a paper on "The Architecture of Great Budworth Church." (See page 95.)

The principal paper of the evening was by Mr. Wm. E. A. Axon on "Lancashire Folk-lore."

Friday, March 6th, 1896.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Chetham Library, Mr. W. E. A. Axon presiding.

The Rev. E. C. Collier, Dinting; Messrs. John Butterworth, F.R.M.S., Rochdale, and Frederick J. Harte, Cannon Street, were elected members.

Dr. H. Colley March read a short communication on "The Moustache in Early Irish Sculpture." (See page 131).

Mr. F. A. Bromwich read a paper on "Monumental Brasses."

The following donations were made to the Society's scrap books: Councillor A. Taylor (Bury), a series of

drawings of the windows of Selby Abbey; Mr. George C. Yates, twelve engravings of Lancashire and Cheshire churches.

The following objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited: Mr. C. W. Sutton, a "particular and rental" of General Booth's estate, Ardwick, 1789; Rev. H. A. Hudson, photographs and plan of Clynnog Church and St. Beuno's Chapel, Carnarvonshire; Mr. George C. Yates, flint spearhead from Toome Bridge, four and a quarter inches by two and a half inches, spoon-shaped scraper from the Yorkshire Wolds, and flint flaking tools from Mildenhall, Weaverthorpe, Kenny Hill, and Rudston.

Friday, April 10th, 1896.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham Library, Mr. C. W. Sutton presiding.

Messrs. Henry Sutcliffe, Barton Gandy, and Councillor Ogden were elected members.

Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited a photograph of Clayton Old Hall by Mr. J. R. Jackson.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon exhibited eight Roman coins, part of a find of about three hundred copper coins found at Scarcliffe, near Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire. Mr. W. S. Churchill identified them as eight small 3d brass of Gallienus (1), Victorinus (3), Tetricus the father (3), and Tetricus the son (1). They date, therefore, from A.D. 253 to A.D. 273. The coins belong to what was probably a "poor man's hoard." The find has not, it is believed, been hitherto recorded. The coins are now the property of Mr. R. W. Spencer, of Moss Side.

Mrs. Linnæus Banks exhibited a collection of tiles and other relics found during the Walbran excavations at

Fountains Abbey in 1849, and an interesting description of them written by her was read by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. William Harrison exhibited a specimen of scoria, taken on the 21st March last by Mr. Slinger, of Lancaster, from a bloomery one hundred and fifty yards above Furnace Ford Bridge and on the north side of the Hindburn on Birks Farm in Tatham. The farmer, who was ploughing, when asked about a furnace, pointed out a very black piece of ground. On inspection it was found to be about thirty yards by twenty, and made black by scoriæ and charcoal, of which there were large quantities. The names of the rivers, Hindburn and Roeburn, show that there was a deer forest here. In old times the iron ore would be brought from Furness in small vessels to Hest Bank, and thence into Tatham in panniers by way of Halton Ford, Aughton Ford, or Gressingham Ford, Halton being the most easy to the coppice woods in the higher district.

The Rev. Henry A. Hudson, M.A., read a paper on "An Ancient Sculptured Fragment, with Inscription, from the Manchester Cathedral." (See page 62.)

Mr. Charles Roeder contributed a biographical sketch, which was read by Mr. William Harrison, of "William Green, the Lake Artist (1760–1823)." (See page 100.)

Friday, April 24th, 1896.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham's Hospital, Mr. William Harrison presiding.

The following new members were elected: Messrs. R. H. Joynson, Bowdon; Ben H. Mullen, Peel Park; James Musgrave, junior, Bolton; John Butterworth, Shaw, near Oldham; Frederick J. Harte, Cannon Street,

Manchester; Rev. E. C. Collier, Dinting; Jonathan Simpson, Bolton; William Mosley, Cheadle; Robert H. Clayton, B.Sc., Higher Ardwick.

Mr. John Dean read a paper on the Norman and Tudor work in Middleton Church. (See page 1.) It was illustrated by numerous drawings and photographs.

Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., exhibited one glass and two stone beads from Ribchester; also an egg-shaped stalagmite implement from Savage Island.

Friday, May 8th, 1896.

The members of the Society visited the Royal Museum, Peel Park, Salford, under the leadership of Mr. Yates. They were met at the museum by Alderman Mandley (the chairman) and other members of the Parks Committee. The curator, Mr. Ben H. Mullen, M.A. (Dub.), exhibited the splendid collection of shells preserved in the private rooms of the building. He then conducted the members over the museum, explaining the systems adopted in the arrangement of the various collections beginning with the industrial.

Several of the interesting portraits in Gallery A had been cleaned and restored. The result was very gratifying, as many of them had been in poor condition for some years past. In Room B, where the fine art collections are exhibited, a great change was observable. In the next gallery (Room C) the ethnographical collections are arranged on a scientific basis. They commence with the prehistoric specimens, of which there is a fine collection, and which illustrate the mode of life of man who lived before written history began. They are arranged in an accepted chronological order, passing through the Palæolithic, Neolithic, and the Bronze Ages, into the

early Historic Period, and thence to the present time. Here the specimens which illustrate the manners and customs of modern savage and barbaric races begin. These are arranged according to the geographical distribution of the peoples they represent, and form a highly interesting section of the museum, all of them being clearly labelled. The committee intend publishing a special handbook for this department.

Alderman Mandley exhibited many rare books and MSS. belonging to the library. He also exhibited and described the original MS. of the "Salford Ancient Court Records."

The members before leaving expressed their admiration of the excellent arrangement of the ethnographical collection, and considered that the whole of the museum had been vastly improved during the last few years.

Wednesday, May 20th, 1896.

VISIT TO THE OLDHAM DISTRICT.

Twenty members visited the ground between Rocher Vale and Hartshead Pike. Mr. S. Andrew had charge of the party and supplied each member with an improvised map of the district.

The first object visited was the old steam engine at Fairbottom, a brief notice being given by Mr. G. C. Yates of those scientific men whose genius had been required to bring this engine to perfection.

Mr. Andrew spoke on Rocher Vale, its "pots and pans," its ancient cell, its pre-Reformation chapel, and its place-names. Its "pots and pans" had very likely been formed by the action of the stream on a bed of

rock, from which possibly Rocher takes its name—rocher meaning rock. The texture of the rock was composed of large nodules embedded in a kind of free sandstone. The nodules had very likely been forced out of their places by the action of the stream, thus causing what seemed to be round excavations, which were worn quite smooth, as was the case at the Stryd in Bolton Woods. Popular superstition in ancient times ascribed the formation of these pots and pans to the handicraft of the immortal gods, hence no doubt they were looked on by the ancient barbarians as shrines. An ancient cell was spoken of by James Butterworth as being in existence within his lifetime. This cell had evidently been used as a human dwelling, and was formed in a rocky declivity in the eastern bank of the stream. Whether this cell had been used as a rock shelter by early man or had formed at one time the lonely dwelling of a recluse it was impossible to say, as the place had been disturbed and the cell done away with. The ancient chapel at the Top-o'th'-Bank was known only to tradition, described by James Butterworth as—

> That grey-headed dame,
> Who by the cottage dying flame,
> With rheumy eyes and palsied head
> Oft mumbles o'er the embers red.

The same authority states that a long detail of superstitious wonders were performed here, but what these wonders were deponent sayeth not. All trace of the ancient chapel has been swept away. The place-names near Rocher were peculiar, many of them no doubt being old labels expressive of original thought. The Medlock meant the full brook. Dean Clough and Dean Shut conveyed the idea of an enclosed or sacred grove, and was probably a relic of tree worship. Then we had

Cherry Valley, cherry being synonymous with craig, which, oddly enough, was derived from the same root as rocher, and was probably a relic of pagan worship of wood and stone. Alt was an undoubted British word and signified a steep place, while shut, as in Dean Shut, conveyed the idea of being steep and narrow, after the manner of a coal shoot. In the district Mr. Andrew pointed out that we had known three Keverlows. Following the history of the word kever we find the word meant a goat, probably a man's cognisance, and possibly a relic of the ancient totem. This might seem a far-off cry, but it was quite consistent with well and tree worship, and also with cave dwelling. It was also consistent with other things of which they found traces here, in the shape of primeval agriculture and open-field system, and, if he mistook not, clear traces of the Sib. Alt Hill was next visited. This was the birthplace of Joseph Pickford, afterwards known as Sir Joseph Radcliffe, he having taken his mother's name by devise. He was knighted for the active part he took in quelling the Luddite riots. He was of the Pickfords of Macclesfield, Jonathan Pickford, son and heir of James Pickford, of Macclesfield, having married Alice, daughter of John Lees, of Alt Hill, some time between 1653 and 1677. Sir Joseph was a great grandson of this Jonathan Pickford, and was born here May 8th, 1744. He married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Percival, of Royton Hall. The house at Alt Hill is a fair specimen of the architecture of the Commonwealth period, the label moulds in the ancient gable being very fine. Originally built in the shape of a capital T, there was a great hall with small solar and servants' apartments. The date on the drop spout in front is 1713, and judging by the style of the architecture the great hall would probably be renewed about that time. The

dates on the doorheads are 1653 IL.AL. and 1677 IP. AL. Sir Joseph's father-in-law, Thomas Percival, is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. C. W. Sutton, published in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. At Alt Hill the rest of the journey had to be abandoned owing to the rain. Mr. Andrew had prepared papers on the ancient tithe stone at Twarl Hill, and also on Hartshead Pike.

A stone celt found near Luzley by Mr. Radcliffe, postmaster of Mossley, was exhibited. This celt has been pronounced a good specimen by Professor Boyd Dawkins. An inquiry was made whether it was locally known that an aver rent was anciently attached to the farm at Windy Bank, and what an aver rent was, but no information could be gleaned on the subject.*

Saturday, June 6th, 1896.

HADDON: ANCIENT GRAVESTONES AT BAKEWELL.

The members of the Society visited Bakewell under the leadership of Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman. They first visited the fine old church of Bakewell, where they were met by the vicar, who kindly pointed out some of the most interesting parts of the church, including the ancient monuments, the fine old cross, the curious collection of tombstones, and the font. On leaving the church, members drove to Haddon Hall, every nook and corner of which was thoroughly examined.

Mr. George C. Yates read a paper on Bakewell Church and its gravestones. The church is of exceptional size and importance, and from its elevated position (four

* Aver rent is an obligation of a tenant to do portering and carrying for his landlord, explained by paper read by Mr. S. Andrew at Hartshead Pike, 31st May, 1897.

hundred and sixty feet above the sea level) it becomes a prominent object. The original church was rebuilt early in the twelfth century, and portions of the early Norman work are still remaining. The early Norman church is supposed to have remained fairly intact until the end of the thirteenth century, about which time the chancel is supposed to have been rebuilt, and half a century or so afterwards came the building of the Vernon Chapel. In plan the church is cruciform, and consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, and north and south transepts. An octagonal tower springs from the intersection of the cross, resting upon a square base, and this is surmounted by an elegant spire. About the year 1820 the Norman tower piers began to give way. The side walls could not sustain the pressure, and after every expedient to stay the ruin tried in vain, first taking off the spire in 1825, the octagon tower in 1830, and by cramping together the walls, it was found necessary, in 1841, to take down the whole of the remainder of the tower and both the transepts and the Vernon Chapel. In the course of this work the curious old tombstones were discovered. They consist of several fragments of stone, covered with interlacing bands and other devices, so closely resembling those on the ancient cross in the churchyard that they may be all referred to the same period, whatever that may be. The larger and more interesting portion are the gravestones or coffin-lids, with crosses of different devices cut upon them. They had evidently been used indiscriminately with other materials for the outer facing, as well as for the internal filling up of the walls, and especially in the foundations of the tower-piers and north transept. One had been cut to suit the outline of a half-pillar, and mouldings of windows had been worked on the reverse side of others. Some

time elapsed before these ancient gravestones attracted notice, and many had in consequence been used again in the foundations of the new walls. Fortunately a considerable number (about seventy it is believed) were saved. It is believed to be by far the largest and most varied collection existing in any church in England. It is supposed at least four times as many had been used again in building the new walls. There can be little doubt that many of these stones had been in the churchyard. Ancient gravestones are interesting on several accounts. They seem to furnish evidence that such memorials of the dead were in more general use at an early period, in some parts of the country, than is commonly supposed. We frequently find them in the present day only in the interior of churches, and we are apt on that account to infer they were used almost exclusively to mark the burial-place of the knight, the ecclesiastic, the merchant, or those who, for some special reason, may have been thought entitled to burial within the consecrated building. This collection also presents a great variety of marks of symbols, indicative of the profession or trade of the deceased. Some are well known, such as the sword and chalice, the shears for the woolstapler, and bugle horn for a forester; others with a bow attached to a shaft. Some are rare, such as the key, probably to denote a blacksmith, and some were too imperfect to be made out. It is well known that shields with armorial bearings were not introduced upon tombs till a later period. The use of such symbols is of very high antiquity, for examples are by no means uncommon on Roman tombs combined with inscriptions; and it seems to be admitted that many of the devices on the monuments of the early Christians in the catacombs of Rome, which have been considered by some as emblems

of their martyrdom, refer rather to their occupation than to the instruments by which their tortures were inflicted. May it not have been the case that in an unlettered age such symbols supplied in a great measure the place of inscriptions, which at that period would have been unintelligible to the majority of the survivors? Indeed, it deserves notice that examples of sepulchral crosses of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, marked with inscriptions, are seldom met with in England. A few have been found in Yorkshire and the north-west counties, but they are rare. When inscriptions were added they were more frequently cut by the side of the stem or shaft of the cross than on the margin of the stone, as was usual at a later period.*

Thursday, June 18th, 1896.

CHEADLE.

A large party of members visited Cheadle, under the leadership of Mr. Fletcher Moss. The interesting old church received first attention. Mr. Moss gave an interesting history of the manor of Cheadle and its lords, the details of which may be seen in his work on Cheadle.

After inspecting the timbers of the reputed more ancient church, the party went to Abney, where they were most hospitably entertained by the Lord and Lady of the Manor. Mr. Watts, through his mother, who was a Buckley of Buckley, claims kinship with the Bulkeleys of Cheadle Bulkeley, and through the Hydes of Hyde, a

* Illustrations of the Bakewell stones are given in Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, 1848, page 185; see also Coxe's *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. i., page 5.

family that gave two queens to England; his pedigree has been traced through almost all the old Cheshire families to the Norman earls and Saxon kings up to Charlemagne and King Arthur. Abney Hall was a big show place when Sir James built it for the entertainment of royalty and the many distinguished men who have visited it during the last forty years. It has lately been doubled in size, and space forbids any attempt to describe a tithe of the curiosities and valuable articles that are therein. For the musicians there are fiddles worth £1,000 apiece by Antonius Stradivarius, others by Guarnerius, with other most notable items, about forty altogether, including a sanctus seraphin, a harpsichord, and a spinet. The collection of grandfathers' clocks and of old oak chests, cabinets, dressers, chairs, and panelling is immense. There are some very finely carved bedsteads, and many ancient chests bearing dates of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The chairs and tables of Dr. Watts, Thackeray, Southey, Liverseege, Samuel Crompton, of Hall-i'th'-Wood, and others from Bramall, Irlam, Hollingworth, and other halls are curious and interesting. Specimens of armour abound, some of it having been thrown out of Ashbourne Church during "the restoration," together with banners, handcuffs, and appurtenances of the manorial rights. There are also pictures of all kinds, some of them being well known, as for instance Cromwell dictating letters to Milton. Sir James Watts took Cromwell for his patron saint, and adopted a Latin motto which, with the arms of all the neighbouring boroughs and county families, is now emblazoned on the stained glass. The motto may be freely translated, "I'll trust you as far as I can see you."

Saturday, June 27th, 1896.

VISIT TO WHALLEY CHURCH AND ABBEY.

The Society visited Whalley Church and Abbey under the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates. On arrival the members were received by the Rev. T. H. Gregory, M.A., vicar of Whalley. The Rev. J. R. Luck, S.J., pointed out some of the most interesting objects of antiquarian interest.

Eighteen of the splendidly-carved oak stalls, taken from the dismantled abbey, and placed in the choir of the church, impart to it a rich and antique appearance. There are monuments to the memory of the Whalleys, the Catterals, the Sherburnes, and the Braddylls; with two mural monuments, the first to the memory of the wife of Mr. James Taylor, and the second to the memory of Mr. Thomas Brooks. A curious brass plate to the memory of Ralph and Elizabeth Catteral, their nine sons and eleven daughters, which was lost when Dr. Whitaker published his history of Whalley, was subsequently found by the doctor himself at Catteral Hall, near Garstang, the story being that it had been dug up out of the yard of Garstang Church. It is now replaced on a pillar in the Little Mitton or north chapel. The figures are represented kneeling, the sons all ranged behind the father, and the daughters behind the mother, and underneath is the inscription:—

> Of yr charyte pray for the sowllys of Raffe Catterall Esquyer and Elizabeth hys wyfe whyche bodies lyeth before this pellor and for ther chylder sowllys which Rafe decessyd the xxvi. day Deceber ye yere o Lord god mccccxv. on whose sowllys Jhu have mercy. Amen.

The chantry at the head of the south aisle was appropriated to Whalley Abbey, and that on the north to the

manor of Little Mitton. At the entrance to this chapel, and close to the burial-place of the Paslews of Wiswall, is a massive stone assigned by Dr. Whitaker to the last unfortunate abbot, who was executed in Whalley for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace, simply bearing a floriated cross with a chalice and the words "Jhu fili dei miserere mei." Near the font is a similar stone with the initials of Christopher Smith, the last prior of Whalley. In the Whalley chantry, called St. Mary's Chapel, is a piscina, an altar having been there. Members inspected the exterior of the building, the three ancient crosses, the stone coffin, and several fine old stones ornamented with floriated crosses, and then proceeded to Whalley Abbey, the residence of H. Stuttard, Esq., of Swinton, who offered every facility for the inspection of the abbey ruins.

Here Mr. Yates gave an interesting account of the fortunes of the abbey.

A visit to the vicarage and grounds concluded the day's programme.

Wednesday, July 8th, 1896.

BRAMALL HALL, CHESHIRE.

Over fifty members visited Bramall Hall, under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A. They were received by Mr. Charles Neville, who conducted his fellow-members round the exterior of the building, and pointed out all the more recent restorations of the building. They entered the house (which contains a valuable collection of old arms and armour, ancient vases, pictures, and other objects of antiquarian interest), and were conducted by their host through the principal rooms, a description of which was given *en route.*

Bramall, sometimes called "Bramhall," and in ancient days "Bromhale" or "Bromholl," is a large township about three miles south of Stockport, in the hundred of Macclesfield. The Bramhall family lived here as lords of the manor from very early times, and so far back as the reign of Henry II. the whole manor of Bromholl was confirmed to Matthew de Bromholl by Hamo de Massi, and in the time of Henry V. the property passed with an heiress to John Davenport, esquire, in whose family it remained until the sale some years ago. The hall is a fine building of timber and plaster, perhaps the most perfect piece of "black and white" in this neighbourhood. It stands remarkably well on the top of a gently rising grassy hill, below which the pleasant little Lady brook flows quietly along. The earliest parts of the building seem to have been erected about the time of King Edward IV., whose family cognisances are to be seen in some of the chapel windows. The entrance hall is striking, being fitted up with massive antique furniture of dark-coloured oak. The withdrawing room is nearly thirty-six feet long, wainscotted throughout, and almost square. The ceiling is remarkable for its pendant ornaments. The staircase leading to the drawing-room is of magnificent oak, and spiral in form. Among the bed chambers is conspicuous the "Paradise Chamber," the bed having been hung with elaborate tapestry, the work of Dame Dorothy Davenport, representing the history of the Fall of Man; it is commonly reported that the work occupied about four years, having been begun in 1610 and completed in 1614. The banqueting-room is a large and striking apartment, forty-two feet long and twenty-one feet wide; the roof is of wood, the interspaces of the beams being enriched with quatrefoils; the walls are of plaster and oak in panels. At one end of the room

stands a massive oak sideboard, elaborately carved. The chapel, which occupies the south-east angle of the building, is supposed to have been built about the time of Richard III. It was dismantled at the sale of the contents of the hall some years ago. The present owner intends to restore it. Another noteworthy feature in old Bramall is the hatch door which communicates between the great dining-hall and a passage and doorway where the poor used to assemble for relief. The door itself, which is a particularly heavy and massive one, was seldom opened, but the broken victuals from the high table of the squire were handed through a smaller door, let into a panel of the larger one, and so reached the expectant hands of the tenantry or wayfaring men without. There are very few of these hatches now to be seen anywhere, but we are told there is one in Chester Castle, and something of the same nature is still in use in Oxford.

Before leaving, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., proposed, and Mr. J. D. Andrew seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Neville for their hospitality.

Saturday, July 18th, 1896.

VISIT TO HAWARDEN.

Over forty members visited Hawarden, under the the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A. The park and woods at Hawarden consist of about seven hundred acres. The size of many of the trees is very noticeable. One is an oak, measuring about seventeen feet in circumference. A beautiful specimen of the feathery beech, Mr. Gladstone's favourite tree, stands a short distance outside the railing adjoining the moat of the ancient castle. This tree

measures sixteen feet six inches in circumference. Hawarden Castle park comprises about two hundred and fifty acres, exclusive of Warren Plantations and Bilbery Wood. It is divided by a ravine which passes the ancient castle. At the bottom of the ravine flows Broughton brook, its waters tinged with iron.

Mr. Yates, at the old castle, gave an outline of its history. It was built, he said, by the Normans, on the site of an ancient British fortification, soon after their occupation of Chester. It was occupied by the Chester palatinate barons of Montalt, whose descendant in the female line is the present Viscount Hawarden, now Earl de Montalt (created 1886). The Montalts were seneschals of Chester and lords of Mold. In 1281 the castle was stormed and taken by Prince Llewelyn ap Griffith, who captured in it Roger de Clifford, justiciary of Chester and North Wales. This event brought down King Edward I., and ended in the subjugation of Wales, and the annexation of the Principality to England. From the Montalt family the castle passed to Isabella, queen of Edward II.; and afterwards, in 1337, to Montacute, earl of Salisbury. In 1411, and again in 1420, it reverted to the Crown, and finally, in 1454, it passed to the Stanley family, who held it for nearly two hundred years. During the Civil War it was held for the king, captured by the Parliament, retaken by the Royalists, but finally surrendered to and ordered to be dismantled by the Parliament in 1645. On the attainder of James, the Royalist Earl of Derby, it was sold by the commissioners for the sale of delinquents' estates to Sergeant (afterwards Chief Justice) Glynne. In 1723, Sir John Glynne, baronet, the grandson of the chief justice, came to Hawarden, married one of the co-heiresses of the Ravencrofts, of Broad Lane House, the site of the

present residence, and settled there. He diverted the ancient public roadway (which ran by the old castle), enclosed the house and castle ruins with the present park walls, and planted the woods. He took great interest in all the county affairs of Flintshire. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Gladstone, and was member of Parliament for Flintshire, and afterwards for the Flintshire Boroughs. His election addresses are dated from Broad Lane House. Parts of the old building still remain in the present residence, now called Hawarden Castle. The present castle ruins are the remains of the fortress rebuilt in the time of King Edward I. The keep is the principal part left standing.

From the summit of the old castle at Hawarden a magnificent view is obtained of the Welsh march, from Flint in the north-west almost to Shrewsbury (so often harried by the Welsh) in the south-west. Six miles away lies Chester, from which the historic Dee flows in a straight course to the sea, passing within a mile and a half of the castle. To the north the rising ground beyond Liverpool is visible. East of Chester, Beeston Hill stands out prominently, with its picturesque castle, and Peckforton, the seat of Lord Tollemache. To the south the Wrekin is plainly visible thirty miles away; and on the west rise the Welsh hills, the first groups of the Snowdon range. Along the march there is no spot of ground without its history of fierce and deadly fighting between the Welsh and the lords marchers. The Norman barons built towns and castles on the land they conquered, and, beside the more important border castles, there are numerous traces to be still seen of the lesser works.

The members on leaving the castle proceeded to the pretty bridge crossing the moat, the leader pointing out the favourite walk of Mr. Gladstone. Then proceeding

towards the modern castle he gave a short description of it *en route*. The house was originally a red brick square house, of no considerable size. It was built towards the middle of the eighteenth century by Sir John Glynne, as stated above. Subsequently, at different dates, additions were made. The brick walls were faced with the stone of the district, additional wings were added, four turrets built, and the entire building was castellated. A block was added to the north-west angle, on the ground floor of which is Mr. Gladstone's study. Mr. Gladstone built an octagonal fire-proof chamber, communicating direct with his own room by means of a narrow stone passage blocked by a heavy fire-proof door, but in other respects standing distinct from the main building. In place of the old wooden entrance, erected for temporary use over sixty years ago, a new stone porch has been built. Close by, and forming one side of the castle yard, is an interesting building, an old manor house of considerable antiquity. The rooms of the modern castle are spacious and numerous. There are a few noted pictures by Vandyke, Millais, Holl, and Herkomer. The most interesting apartment is Mr. Gladstone's study, appropriately called the Temple of Peace. The ground floor rooms on the south and west open out on to a flower garden, round which Mr. Gladstone often walks. A fine magnolia, which has reached to the top of the house and which blooms luxuriantly, testifies to the mildness of the climate.

After leaving Hawarden the members visited the curious old House of Correction, and took a passing glance at St. Deniol's Hostelry.

Monday, August 3rd, 1896.

ARBOR LOW AND HARTINGTON.

On Bank Holiday, the members of the Society visited Arbor Low and Hartington. From Parsley Hay station they drove to Arbor Low, where

Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., the leader of the excursion, read a paper. The name Arbor Low, he said, is not without interest. The termination "low," of course, is not part of the name, but is equivalent to tumulus, barrow, or hill, Arbor or Arbe, as it is variously pronounced, is evidently the same word as "Abury," the great sanctum of our country; one of the greatest megalithic monuments in the world. The area of the Arbor Low circle, which is formed by about thirty or forty rough blocks of limestone of various shapes and sizes, ranging from six feet to eight feet in length by about three or four feet in breadth at the widest part, is about one hundred and sixty-seven feet in diameter, and the stones, instead of standing upright, as is the case with similar remains in other parts of the country, lie horizontally on the ground. Within the circle are some smaller scattered stones, and in the centre three larger ones, which may perhaps have formed a dolmen, or sepulchral chamber. The width of the fosse is about eighteen feet; the height of the bank or vallum on the inside is from eighteen to twenty-four feet. The vallum is chiefly formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch, with a little from the ground which immediately surrounds the exterior of the vallum, thus adding to its height and to the imposing appearance it presents to anyone approaching it from a distance. There are two entrances, each of the width of ten or twelve yards and opening towards the north and south. On the east side

of the southern entrance is a large barrow, which was first explored in 1770 by the then occupier of the farm, secondly in 1782, by Major Roorke; and thirdly in 1824, by Mr. William Bateman, but none of these gentlemen succeeded in discovering the interment. At length, in 1845, Mr. Thomas Bateman was more fortunate. He began by cutting a trench across the barrow from the south side. In the operation a shoulder-blade and antlers of red deer were discovered, and also a number of bones of the water rat. On reaching the highest part of the tumulus, which was elevated about four yards above the natural soil, a large flat stone was discovered, about five feet in length by three feet in width, lying in a horizontal position about eighteen inches above the natural floor. This stone was cleared, when a small six-sided cist was exposed, constructed of ten limestone blocks, which were placed on one end, and having a floor of three similar stones. The chamber was quite free from soil, the cover having prevented the entrance of earth and protected the contents, which were a quantity of calcined human bones, strewed about the floor of the cist, amongst which were found a rude kidney-shaped instrument of flint, a pin made from the leg bone of a small deer, and a piece of spherical iron pyrites. At the west end of the cist were two ornamented but dissimilar urns of coarse clay. One had fallen to pieces, but has since been restored, and is of an elegant form; the other was taken out quite perfect, and is of much ruder design and workmanship. In addition to these urns a piece of the ornamented upper edge of another vase, quite unlike the others, was found. The floor of the chamber was laid upon the natural soil, and the cist was strewed with rats' bones, both within and without. The pin had probably been used as a brooch, while the flint and iron pyrites, which have been

found in association in other barrows, probably served for procuring fire. The urns belong to the type which have been called food vessels, to distinguish them from the cinerary urns in which the ashes of the deceased were placed. They may have contained two sorts of food, or food and drink, or, as Mr. Bateman supposes, the presence of two may indicate a double burial. About a quarter of a mile to the west there is a large conical tumulus, known as Gib Hill, which was connected with Arbor Low by a rampart of earth, which, however, is now very faint and imperfect. Gib Hill was opened by Mr. Bateman in 1843. He found that it had been raised over four smaller mounds, consisting of hardened clay mixed with wood and charcoal. The central interment consisted of a dolmen, or stone chamber, situated near the top of the mound. It was composed of four massive limestone blocks covered by a fifth, about four feet square by ten inches in thickness. The cist, having fallen in, was removed, and re-erected in the garden at Lomberdale House. It contained only a small urn, four and a quarter inches in height, a piece of white flint, and burnt human bones. In the earth of the tumulus were found also a flint arrow-head, a fragment of a basaltic celt, a small iron brooch, and another fragment of iron, supposed by Mr. Bateman to have belonged to a later interment, which had been previously disturbed. To the west is the Roman road from Buxton which passes southwards, not far from Kenslow Top, to the great tumulus of Minning Low. There can be no doubt that Gib Hill and the tumulus here were places of burial; but the original purpose of the circle is not so obvious. Mr. Bateman called it a temple; but the temple is the house of the Deity, and even when perfect this can scarcely have been regarded as a house. Still, just as the tomb was the

house of the dead, sometimes a copy of the dwelling, nay, in some cases the very dwelling itself of the deceased, so by an obvious chain of ideas the tomb developed into the temple. Even now, the northern races of men lived in houses founded on the models of those tombs. Having to contend with an Arctic climate, they constructed a subterranean chamber, over which they piled earth for the sake of warmth, and which for the same reason communicated with the open air, not directly, but by means of a long passage. In a few instances tumuli exactly resembling these modern houses had been discovered. At Godhaven, in Sweden, such a grave had been opened in 1830, and the dead had been found sitting, each with his implements, in the very seats which, doubtless, they had occupied when alive. Thus in some cases, that which was first a house at last became a tomb.

From Arbor Low the members drove through the Long Dale, a weird yet picturesque length of mountain scenery, to Hartington, and after lunch at the Charles Cotton Hotel proceeded, under the guidance of the Rev. W. Fyldes, the vicar, to examine the outlines of the foundations of an old castle supposed to have been built by the Ferrers, and afterwards in the posssession of Edmund, duke of Lancaster. From the castle grounds an excellent view of the church and the village is obtained. Like most of the stone-built villages of the Peak, Hartington has a clean and attractive appearance, with a fine open space, formerly used as a market-place. Hartington Hall (sixteenth and seventeenth century building) was next visited. In the front is the following inscription: "H. B. [Hugh Bateman] 1611. T. O. B. [Thomas Osborne Bateman] 1862." The hall is now used as a private boarding house. The parish church of St. Giles was next visited and described by the vicar.

It is a fine old church, principally Early English and Decorated, and has several windows of remarkable purity. The main portion is thirteenth-century work, but from Saxon times a place of worship has stood upon this site. Amongst the objects of interest to the antiquary is a stone coffin with sculptured lid, the remains of ancient sculptured crosses, the chamber once used by a recluse, the lepers' window, and a fine mural sun-dial. Before leaving the church the members expressed their thanks to the vicar for his excellent and interesting description of this fine old church. Beresford Dale was next visited; also the far-famed fishing house of Walton and Cotton, at its entrance. Over the doorway is inscribed "Piscatoribus Sacrum, 1674," with the initials I. W. and C. C. intertwined. The ramble through this lovely dale was much enjoyed.

Wednesday, August 19th, 1896.

WARDLEY HALL.

The members visited Wardley Hall, the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A. The hall is picturesquely situated, and is nearly surrounded by a broad moat. Restorations by the Bridgewater Trustees have been going on for some time, and when completed Wardley will be an exceedingly interesting and comfortable residence. Previous to the present restorations the gateway was covered with plaster, and bore an inscription, R.D., 1811, the date of the former restorations. Now all the plaster is removed, and the gateway appears as originally built. The members were much pleased with the courtyard, which has been admirably restored, and looks very different from what it did a few years ago. The

entrance to the hall is now placed opposite the gateway, and the former entrance blocked up. The party first examined the exterior of the hall, walked round the moat, which is covered with water-lilies and other aquatic plants, and then visited the nicely laid out grounds within the moat. Afterwards they entered the hall, and were astonished at the numerous alterations made therein. Several fine fireplaces, which had been previously blocked up, are opened out; the floors retimbered, and the staircase almost entirely rebuilt. The celebrated skull has not yet found a resting-place, but a recess is to be made in the staircase for its reception, in the same spot where it has lain for so many years. The ghost room has lost its blood-stained floor, but that can be easily restored. The oak room has a fine old fireplace, partly blocked up, but it is hoped this will be reopened. The door, which formerly opened out on to the lawn, has been replaced by a window. Before the restorations, some cottages occupied one side of the hall, but these have been demolished, thus giving room for a passage round the whole building, containing several good rooms, with a stable and coachhouse underneath. All being assembled in the billiard-room, Mr. George C. Yates read a paper on the history of Wardley Hall.

Saturday, August 29th, 1896.

VISIT TO HATHERSAGE.

The members, under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., visited Hathersage, immortalised in Charlotte Brontë's famous novel, *Jane Eyre.* On arriving at Hathersage the party proceeded direct to the church, dedicated to St. Michael. It is not only one of the most picturesquely situated churches in Derbyshire, but is also

one of the best examples of ecclesiastical architecture that the county possesses. It consists of a nave with side aisles, chancel with north aisle or chapel, south porch, and an embattled tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. Its general design, and most of its features, connect the present church with the first half of the fourteenth century, when the Decorated style prevailed. Before the battlements of the porch, over the entrance, are four shields carved in stone, and a four-leaved rose. There are various quaint and well-defined gargoyles both on the south and north of the church; on the south side may be noticed a muzzled bear and the face of the tiger, and on the north a Turk's head. There are several objects of interest in the church. At the east end of the south aisle is a small niche which has formerly served as a piscina, and the presence of a former altar here is placed beyond doubt by the two corbel brackets for images which project from each end of the base of the east window. At the west end of the church is a fine octagon font of the Perpendicular period, of a chalice-shaped design. The font has three shields, two of which bear the arms of Eyre and Padley respectively, and betoken that it was the gift of Robert Eyre, the third son of Nicholas Eyre, of Hope, who married Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert Padley. On the south side of the chancel are three elegant sedilia of equal height, with carved stone canopies; beyond them is a small piscina of good design. On the north side of the chancel is an altar tomb under an elaborate stone canopy. On the top are the effigies, in brass, of Robert Eyre and his wife Joan, and their fourteen children. On the south side of the chancel, above the sedilia, are the brass effigies of a knight and his lady, kneeling at desks on which books are lying. The knight is in plate armour, bareheaded,

and has the quartered coats of Eyre and Padley; the lady is in a close-fitting pointed cap, and on her mantle, in addition to her husband's arms, are the arms of Plompton, of Yorkshire.

There are other interesting brasses to the Eyre family, and also some memorials of that of Ashton. The church contains some rich stained glass in memory of the Eyres. The Eyres have been located in this neighbourhood from a very early period, and it is said on the authority of an old pedigree that one of them saved the life of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. According to the Hassop pedigree the founder of the family, whose name was Truelove, seeing William unhorsed in the battle of Hastings, and his helmet beaten so close to his face that he could not breathe, pulled off his helmet and horsed him again. The king said, "Thou shalt hereafter from Truelove be called Air or Eyre, because thou hast given me the air I breathe." After the battle the king called for him, and being found with his thigh cut off, William ordered him to be taken care of, and after his recovery gave him lands in the county of Derby in reward for his services. The seat he lived at was called "Hope" because he had hope in the greatest extremity, and the king gave the leg and thigh cut off in armour for his crest, and it is still the crest of all the Eyres in England.

The members ascended the tower. It contains a peal of six bells, the oldest dated 1617. There is also a very interesting Sanctus bell of the fifteenth century, inscribed with a prayer for Robert Eyre and Joan Padley. The view from the church tower is very extensive.

Apart from the traditions attaching to it, Hathersage derives especial interest from the numerous antiquities in its immediate neighbourhood. On the north side of the church is an ancient earthwork called Camp Green,

believed to be of Danish origin, and on the surrounding moorlands there are several rock basins and curious remains attributable to our Celtic forefathers, the most remarkable being the Higgar Rocks and that singular structure called "Cairs Work" or "Carls Wark," a rude fort built upon the brow of the hill, looking like an irregular mound of unshapen stones, with walls, fences, and enclosures that open into one another. In April, 1834, Mr. Mitchell examined a tumulus on the Hathersage Moors, from which were recovered several rudely-shaped and sun-baked urns, which were filled with burnt bones, but no whole human bones were found, and not the slightest appearance of rats' bones was noticed, which may be accounted for by the bodies having been consumed previous to interment, and so presenting nothing tempting to rats. This barrow was placed near a Druidical circle. The same gentleman in 1826 opened several of the small tumuli in the vicinity of the Carls Wark, and found them to contain nothing more than deposits of calcined bones, without the accompaniment of either urns or instruments.

There is a legend, firmly believed by the good folk of Hathersage, that this village was the birthplace of Robin Hood's most celebrated companion, Little John, and that in this graveyard he found his last resting place. Dr. Spencer Hall, in his *Peak and Plain*, has well summed up the arguments bearing on Little John's history. When he visited Hathersage, about fifty years ago, the small cottage near the church, that went by the name of "Little John's house," was still standing. The cottage was then occupied by one Jenny Sherd, seventy years of age. Her father had died seventy years previously at the age of ninety-two, and he had received assurance, when he entered on his tenancy, of Little John having died in that cottage and being buried in the churchyard. He

also recollected that his predecessors had received a similar assurance sixty years previously, and thus from mouth to mouth had the tradition descended. The grave of Little John is to the south-west of the church, and is distinguished by two small upright stones, about ten feet apart. These stones were yet further apart some years ago, but it is said that their position has been more than once tampered with by mischievous youths. We take the following from Dr. Hall:—

"Jenny well remembered, she said, when Little John's grave was opened by Captain James Shuttleworth, and a great thigh-bone brought from it into the cottage and measured upon her father's tailoring board, when it was found to be thirty-two inches in length, and, though decayed a little at the ends, it was thick throughout in proportion to that length. Two shovels had been broken in digging the grave, and the bone had been broken near the middle by the third shovel striking it; but she declared that the parts corresponded with each other exactly, and that there was no artifice or deception in fitting them together.

"The name of the sexton who opened the grave was Philip Heaton, and the great bone was taken by Captain James Shuttleworth to the Hall; but his brother, Captain John, was so offended at him for having it exhumed, and he met with so many severe accidents—two of them in the churchyard—while it was in his possession, that at the end of a fortnight he had it replaced. Some years after, however, being with his regiment in garrison at Montrose in Scotland, he sent to her father, promising him a guinea if he would take it up again and send it to him in a box; but her father would not comply with the request. When she was about twenty years old a party of 'great folk' from Yorkshire had it re-exhumed, and

took it with them to Cannon Hall, near Barnsley. Up to that time Little John's cap was kept hanging by a chain in the church (as it is said his bow had done till within the last century), but even this the tasteless and foolish party in question also took with them. Jenny said she remembered this very well, and, with every other old person in the village, had a particularly distinct recollection of the green cap that hung in the church and which 'everybody knew' to be Little John's."

After tea the party walked to North Lees, the old castellated home of the Eyres, and by many supposed to have been the house where the imperious Mr. Rochester dwelt, returning to Hathersage by a pleasant path through the cornfields.

Saturday, September 12th, 1896.

LYDIATE AND HALSALL.

Members of the Society, under the leadership of Mr. W. Harrison, paid a visit to Lydiate and Halsall, situate in that low-lying agricultural district of Lancashire to the north-east of Liverpool, seldom visited by residents in the neighbourhood of Manchester. The party was met at Lydiate Station by Mr. W. E. Gregson, of Great Crosby, a member of the Council of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and by Father Edward Powell, of Lydiate, another member of that society, both of whom rendered valuable assistance in directing attention to the many objects of interest in the locality.

Lydiate was owned in Norman times by a family of the same name, which, however, failed in the male line before the end of the fourteenth century. The heiress married Robert de Blackburne, and his daughter and heiress carried the estate into the family of the Irelands,

of Hutte. In the next generation was Laurence Ireland, the builder of the existing hall, or the greater part of it, and the ancient chapel. He died in or before 1485, leaving to his son John the work of completing the hall. In the seventeenth century, the male line again failing, the estate was carried by marriage into the family of the Andertons, of Lostock. Sir Francis Anderton, the sixth and last baronet, narrowly escaped the loss of his head after the troubles of 1715, and spent the last thirty years of his life at Lydiate Hall, his relative, Mr. Blundell, of Ince, being his surety that he would not go more than six miles away. On his death the estate went to the Blundells, in which family it has ever since remained.

The ancient chapel (frequently but erroneously termed the abbey) was first visited. It is a picturesque ruin, standing a little to the south of the hall, and consisting of a nave and castellated tower, the architecture being of the florid style which prevailed at the end of the fifteenth century. It was founded by Laurence Ireland and his wife Katherine, and intended for a domestic chapel. It was probably used for that purpose from the time of its erection until about 1567, when all Catholic services were stopped by order of Queen Elizabeth. It was dedicated to St. Katherine of Alexandria, the patron saint of Katherine Ireland. The founders' coat of arms appears over the porch, and their initials are on the hoodmould corbels.

From the ancient chapel the party was led by Father Powell across the road to the new Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady, and there shown the famous alabaster carved panels formerly in the ancient chapel, now inserted in the pulpit of the new church. They are intended to illustrate the legend of St. Katherine. According to this legend St. Katherine, of Alexandria,

was the daughter of Costus, the half-brother of Constantine the Great. As she grew up she minded not foolish things, but loved learning, and, having had a vision, came to despise all earthly things, and her delight was to study Holy Writ and the Christian faith. At that time Maximin ruled over Egypt, and was made Cæsar. He was very cruel to his subjects, and persecuted the Christians. Katherine went boldly to him and showed him how foolish it was to adore statues made by the hands of man. Confounded by her arguments, he kept her prisoner, and commanded all his learned men to confute her, failing which they should be burnt to death. Her arguments convinced them one and all of the truths of Christianity, and, boldly declaring their belief, they went to the flames. Then the emperor had a fearful engine made, with four wheels, two armed with spikes to tear her flesh downwards and two with saws to move upwards. But at Katherine's prayer, the machine was, in a miraculous manner, struck, and was broken to pieces, killing or wounding the executioners. Eventually Maximin ordered her to be beheaded. Then the angels carried her body to Mount Sinai, and there buried it, and wondrous oil flowed in after times from her tomb, and gave healing to those that were in pain.*

The four panels now inserted in the pulpit were first placed in the re-table over the altar in the ancient chapel. After the services were discontinued, and the chapel abandoned, they were very likely removed to Lydiate Hall, where at all events they had remained for an extended and unknown period until the erection of the

* For a fuller description, with illustrations, see the paper by Father Powell in *Trans. Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, n.s., x. 157. The same volume contains a paper on Lydiate Hall, by Mr. Henry Taylor, with view and plan.

new church in 1854, when they were removed thither. The panels are of slightly varying size, eighteen or twenty inches by ten or eleven. The first shows Katherine, with four philosophers, who came to dispute with her; Maximin, urged to persecution by a dragon or evil spirit resting on his head; a jailer thrusting one of the philosophers into the flames, and two vindictive and merciless dwarfs fanning the flames. The second shows the incident of the breaking of the spiked engine—Katherine standing unhurt under the protection of our Lord, while the executioners are being struck. The third shows Katherine kneeling calmly before she submits to the headsman. And the fourth shows her entombment by the angels. Above two of the panels are canopies of most delicate and exquisite tracery.

The manufacture of alabaster reliefs of this kind for church altars was common during the fifteenth century, the period to which those at Lydiate are referred. Nottingham appears to have been one of the chief centres of the manufacture, the material being quarried from Chellaston, in Derbyshire. "Alabaster tables," "re-tables," and "alabaster tabernacles with images" are common items in ecclesiastical inventories of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries, and a considerable number of them in a more or less fragmentary state still exist.* A strong uniformity of design is to be seen in them, and in most cases they have been produced by one school of carvers. Many particulars as to them will be found in a paper by Professor Middleton in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* for 1891.

* An instance of the exportation of "images of alabaster" from the port of Dartmouth towards "the parts of Great Seville," A.D. 1387, will be found in *Select Cases in Chancery, 1364–1471*, Selden Society's Publications, x. 45.

In the centre of the pulpit in which these carved panels are placed is now set the statue of a bishop, supposed to be St. Cuthbert. The statue is believed to have come from the neighbouring church at Halsall, which was dedicated to that saint. In the adjoining presbytery, Father Powell had laid out for inspection some priestly vestments; a pewter chalice, found in the priest's hiding-place in the hall; a pre-Reformation small silver chalice, a pre-Reformation processional cross, and several other articles of interest.

Carefully mounted in an album, in due order and with translations opposite, were the Scarisbrick deeds belonging to the Marquis de Castéja. They formed a fine collection, commencing about A.D. 1180, and the older specimens were in beautiful condition and clearly legible. Among them was a deed transferring a serf apart from land, a form very rarely met with.

The hall was next visited. It was found sadly dilapidated, fast going to ruin. Like the chapel, it was built by Laurence and Katherine Ireland, whose initials are placed in the spandrels of the doorway, though it is not improbable that earlier houses may have stood on the same site. The hall is of timber, and originally formed a quadrangle, but the eastern side was pulled down about 1770, when the moat also disappeared. White and red roses carved above the porch commemorate the happy termination of the Wars of the Roses at the time of erection.

The great hall is an apartment about thirty-two feet long and eighteen feet wide. There is no great open-timbered roof, but a flat ceiling, which at the time of its erection was becoming more common. The room is lit by a continuous range of windows along its two sides, the walls below the sills having been wainscotted, the

upper portion being enriched with the linen panel ornament. At the southern end of the room stood the high table, surmounted by an elaborately carved and moulded canopy, which still exists. It is divided into thirty-six panels by moulded oak work. At the intersection of these moulded ribs are elaborately carved bosses of quaint and fanciful character. At the back of the high table are the usual family rooms, and above them is a fine withdrawing-room with panelled walls, richly carved, and with a ceiling ornamented, like the rooms below, by moulded oak beams. Amongst the carvings in the wall panels, which are said to have been brought from the eastern apartments, are representations of Edward VI. and Henry VIII. and his wives. In this now-dismantled room are some curious old candlesticks, a crossbow, and other antiquated furniture.

Above the great hall was a large apartment, apparently intended as a dormitory, but for many years used as a chapel. Several hiding places for priests have existed in this apartment. One is still accessible by means of the rafters. In it were found, in 1863, a chicken bone, perhaps the remnant of the last solitary meal of some hidden priest, and a pewter chalice now kept in the presbytery. Another curiously contrived hiding place, entered by a sliding panel, was discovered in 1841.

The Cemetery Cross in the burial ground attached to the Church of Our Lady at Lydiate was pointed out as an old wayside cross found about half a mile away, where it had lain buried for three hundred years after probably some centuries' service in its original position. Wayside crosses were formerly numerous in the neighbourhood. The base of one still remains at the corner of Green Lane. Another, at the corner of Hough Lane, was removed in the last generation. The remains of a fourth

are clearly seen in a field belonging to Lydiate Hall farm, near where the road formerly passed. Vestiges of three others were until recently visible, and an eighth was near Downholland Bridge on the road to Halsall.

This last-named road was taken by the party on leaving Lydiate. After a drive of three miles and a half through Downholland and Haskayne they reached the village of Halsall, where they were met by the Rev. Canon Blundell, the rector. The ancient parish is somewhat extensive, including the dependent townships of Downholland, Lydiate, Maghull, and Melling, and its church has accordingly been of some importance. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and possesses an octagonal tower, surmounted by a spire. From the south side of the tower extends a wing which, until recent years, formed the free school, given for the purpose (as appears by a Latin inscription over the door) by Edward Halsall in 1593. A new school having been provided, the room is now used as a vestry. The church, which dates from the middle of the fourteenth century, has in recent years been carefully and reverently restored by Canon Blundell, and presents a fine specimen of the work of the Decorated period. The aisle and north and south walls of the nave have been newly built on the old foundations and exactly on the old lines, and some of the old oak beams in the roof have been replaced by new. There is a fine chancel arch and a rood loft. In the chancel are oak stalls, six on each side, some of them entirely renewed, but in each case an exact reproduction of the old. There are miserere seats with grotesque carvings of the usual kind. Two brasses of the Halsall family, one by them bearing the date 1589, are affixed to the north wall. On the south of the chancel is an altar tomb with

recumbent figures of (as is believed) Sir Henry Halsall and his wife Margaret, a daughter of the house of Stanley. On the north side is a marble figure, full length, of a priest in vestments (much defaced), believed to represent Richard Halsall, who lived in the time of Elizabeth. In the south wall of the chancel are four arched niches, crowned by mouldings which terminate in heads, and in the first of these is a piscina. The font is modern upon an old base. In the churchyard is a sundial bearing the date 1725.

After the inspection of the church Canon Blundell led the party to some strange ruins brought to light on the recent pulling down of the old rectory, whose walls enclosed them. They consist of fragments of wall with Gothic doorways, but no one has yet been able to ascertain definitely the purpose for which they were erected. The suggestion, put forth hesitatingly by Canon Blundell, was that Edward Halsall, who in 1593 founded the school in the wing of the church, intended originally to erect a separate building on this site, but was for some reason prevented, and ultimately carried out only the smaller scheme. It is hoped that ere long further light will be thrown on this matter.

Friday, October 9th, 1896.

The opening meeting of the winter session was held in the Manchester City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Mr. C. W. Sutton, one of the Vice-presidents, being in the chair. There was a large attendance.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A., gave an address on Britain in the Prehistoric Iron Age, and his remarks were illustrated by a series of interesting pictures thrown on the screen by the oxy-hydrogen lantern.

The lecturer showed by the objects which had been found at Glastonbury (which Mr. Arthur Evans, F.S.A., describes as the Venice of the North), Aylesford, Mount Caburn, Lewes, and other places in this country, that the early inhabitants were a pastoral people, having dogs, cows, sheep, goats, horses, and pigs, and that they were acquainted with spinning, as remains of looms and shuttles have been found. They also had artificers in iron and bronze. From the former they made axes, hammers, spears, saws, and bill-hooks, and from the latter they made bowls, brooches and safety-pins, finger rings, and buckets. They were a small dark race, similar types being still found in Wiltshire, Cornwall, and Devonshire. The lecturer showed by the objects found, that the early inhabitants possessed a considerable amount of art culture, and that they had intercourse with the continent of Europe. The period defined would be about B.C. 335. Amongst the principal illustrations were a gold cap from Scandinavia and gold bowl, Ireland; a plan of Silchester showing the excavations up to a recent date, and coins and antiquities found therein. Professor Dawkins concluded by exhibiting an interesting series of British coins, pointing out that they were imitations, in most cases ludicrous imitations, of the gold stater of Philip of Macedon and other Greek and Roman coins.

The Chairman expressed the gratification felt by the Society at the admirable arrangements that had been made by the Corporation, by which this and kindred societies were allowed to hold conversazioni and other special gatherings at the gallery.

Friday, November 6th, 1896.

The monthly meeting was held in the reading-room of Chetham's Hospital, which, as well as the rest of the old College, is now illuminated by the electric light, an great and much appreciated improvement. Mr. Charles W. Sutton presided.

Mr. W. S. Churchill read the following communication on "The recent Find of Roman Coins at Birch, Rusholme": The find of coins brought to light about a month ago is interesting, but is not an important one. It is the hoard of a man in humble circumstances, the coins being all of bronze and of small size, measuring but half and three-quarters of an inch. They all relate to that unhappy time when the Emperor Gallienus had to meet the adverse fate of the total destruction of a Roman army, with his father Valerian at its head, in Persia. Usurpers sprang up in almost every part of the empire, and the largest proportion of this collection of coins were issued by such usurpers, having a brief authority over Gaul and Spain, and also Britain. As far as can be ascertained the series will be as follows:—

	A.D.	No. of coins.
Gallienus, emperor of Rome	253-268	... 11
Salonina, wife of Emperor of Rome ...	253-268	... 2
Valerian Junior, son of Emperor of Rome	253-268	... 1
Claudius Gothicus, emperor of Rome	268-270	... 11
Aurelian, emperor of Rome	270-275	... None
Postumus, usurper in Gaul	258-267	... 2
Victorinus, usurper in Gaul	265-267	... 41
Tetricus, father, usurper in Gaul ...	267-283	... 68
Tetricus, son, as Cæsar, usurper in Gaul	267-273	... 13
Coins injured by corrosion, not legible at all, but all of the same period		43
		192

The series is thus confined to a brief period of twenty

years, or even less, for so far as we know there are no coins of the Emperor Aurelian amongst them. The Roman coinage at the time of Gallienus, according to Madden, is "excessively confused, there being sets of coins of different weights without any connection with each other. The name 'Third Brass' must here be abandoned; the coinage seems to be of a mixed metal, mainly copper or tin, washed with silver. For these the term 'billon' must be employed, and as small coins of copper and base metal continued for several subsequent reigns, they can be described as billon and small copper." The billon coins are but few in the find, and are wretched in design and make, and not even regular in size, but the coins of the Gaulish emperors seem to have been in good condition when placed under ground, presenting scarcely any sign of wear. But the gradual corrosion has been severe, leaving only a comparatively few coins with good obverses and reverses. I am glad to say that the Owens College Museum has acquired a portion of this find, which will shortly be arranged for exhibition. I have seen no coin of Antoninus Pius in the collection, and if the coin described by a correspondent of the *Manchester City News*, signed "E. R.," is a small one of three-quarter inch size, he may have read the R in Victorinus for N, and was thus led to his attribution.

Mr. William Harrison read a paper on "Ancient River Crossings in Cheshire." (See page 67.)

Mr. Harrison's paper was illustrated by original drawings and engravings, contributed by Messrs. Rowbotham, C. Sheil, and G. C. Yates.

Mr. George C. Yates read a short paper on "Hulme Hall," which he illustrated by original sketches by Dr. Greaves and Mr. F. Tavare, and a ground plan made by Mr. Isaac Taylor. He said from the four monochrome

drawings made by Dr. Greaves in 1843 it would appear that Hulme Hall was a house of considerable size and importance. The building was arranged around an internal courtyard. The detail of the timber work would seem to correspond with that of the earlier part of the seventeenth century, but since its erection the building must have been considerably altered, and added to, and partly rebuilt. In the *North of England Magazine*, published in 1842, it says "That old chateau, evidently in its last stage of decrepitude, is Hulme Hall, the scene of Harrison Ainsworth's first romance, *Sir John Chiverton.* Approaching it from the north and crossing the Medlock by an old dilapidated bridge, which here empties itself itself into the river Irwell, you passed through a fine meadow with a line of tall and noble-looking beech trees planted on its margin; then turning to the left, you came upon an ascending slope of rich green sward, on the extreme brow of which stood the old hall, with its white front and intersected black beams, its foundation a red sand rock over-hanging the river Irwell, with a narrow path-way only intervening between the latter and the mansion. Down to this part of the stream there was a steep winding path thickly covered with brushwood and a sloping ledge called the Fisherman's Rock." Hulme Hall is believed to have been occupied in the reign of Henry II. by John de Hulme. It appears from ancient deeds that Adam, the son of Adam de Rossendale, held the "Man're de Mamecestre," meaning the manor house, in 31 Edward I., 1302-3. In 12 Henry VI. (1433-4) Ralph de Prestwych granted this manor house to Henry de Byron, in whose possession it remained only five years, for in 1439 the same Henry re-conveyed it to Ralph de Prestwych. In July, 1654, the manor of Hulme was mortgaged to Nicholas Mosley. In 1695 Sir Edward Mosley died,

leaving an only daughter, Ann, his heiress, who married Sir John Bland. Upon the decease of her parents and husband Lady Bland resided altogether at Hulme Hall, where her liberality, her affability, and above all her unfeigned piety, ensured her the esteem and affection of all. The gardens at that place were celebrated for their beauty, and she adorned them with various works of art, amongst which were several Roman altars and other ancient relics found in the district. It continued in the Bland family till the year 1751, when it was sold to George Lloyd, esquire. In 1764 the manor and mansion were purchased by the Duke of Bridgewater. The old hall was pulled down about 1848 to give place to buildings in connection with the Bridgewater Canal.

Another paper, contributed by Mr. J. A. Edelston, on "A Roman Altar recently found at Wilderspool," was read in his absence by Mr. Yates. He said the altar was found in September, 1896, about one and a half miles south of Warrington, on the site of the old colony of Veratinum. The exact confines of that colony have never been determined, but its centre may be said to have lain at the northern extremity of Kind Street, upon the southern bank of the river Mersey, lying between the Ackers and the Cress brooks. The altar was first noticed by Mr. Thomas May, F.E.I.S. (to whom entirely belongs the credit of its recovery), amongst some sand excavations which were being made by a local builder. It had lain by the side of the Roman road in what appears to have been a trench; after the sand and dirt had been removed from it, in addition to the carved mouldings which had previously been observable a small focus revealed itself at the top, thus indicating the nature of the find. On the right side is a carving of a prœfericulum in high relief, but, unfortunately, with the exception of two small bosses,

no other ornamentation appears. In vain also has it been sought to find some inscription. On the top right-hand corner there is certainly a slight roughness, which takes the form of an X or V, but it is perhaps the work of imagination to suppose that this is the remains of some worn-away inscription. The back of the stone is quite undressed, tending of course to show that it was made to stand against a wall. The dimensions of the altar are as follows: Total height, twenty and a half inches, of which six inches belong to the base, nine and a quarter inches to the shaft, and five and a quarter inches to the capital; in width it is eleven inches across the shaft, twelve and a half inches across the capital, and fourteen inches across the base; the thickness varying from eight and a quarter inches to ten and three-quarter inches. Thus it is but a diminutive specimen, dedicated probably to some inferior deity, perhaps the Genius Loci. The Roman road here is considerably raised, and Mr. May has suggested that possibly a temple may have stood here; but this seems to be merely conjecture. Prior to this no other discovery of moment in connection with the ancient Veratinum had been made for some years, with the exception of some little pockets of potter's clay within a few yards from the site of the altar. Broken fragments of pottery have been found, but all are vastly inferior specimens to those already in the Warrington Museum. Visitors to this museum are doubtless familiar with the collection placed there by the late Dr. Kendrick, and which, at any rate so far as the common sorts of pottery are concerned, it delights those of us who are indigenous to the spot to think were formed from material dug from the ancient pits now filled with water and shown on the map as "Ackers Pits." Dr. Kendrick's little guide-book amply describes the collection as it

was in his time, and he would rejoice to know that the altar has been secured for the same resting-place. The colony of Veratinum still remains shrouded in mystery; the roads leading to it from the south and west are fairly defined, but where exactly they passed northwards over the Mersey, what legion or cohort, if any, occupied the colony, or how long it was in existence, are questions that remain as yet completely unanswered.

Friday, November 27th, 1896.

ORDSALL HALL.

The annual conversazione of the Society took place at the City Art Gallery, Mosley Street. There was a large attendance of members and friends, including the Lord Mayor (Alderman John Foulkes Roberts) and the Lady Mayoress (Miss Roberts).

Mr. Alfred Darbyshire, F.R.I.B.A., delivered an address on "Ordsall Hall, Past and Present." About four hundred years ago, he said, their might have been seen a cavalcade of knights and ladies, habited in the mid-Tudor period of costume, moving along a stately avenue of sycamore towards the banks of the river Irwell, about two miles from the Collegiate Church of Manchester. They halted before a drawbridge spanning a moat; a servitor blew his horn, which was answered by the old porter from his little gatehouse hard by. The drawbridge was lowered, and the lordly company entered the courtyard of Ordsall Hall. Entering the grand hall this "goodlie companie" came to know what the hospitality of a Radcliffe meant. Such was the stately home of the historic Radcliffe family in what might be called the pre-Reformation days. Six months ago it was a mass of

rotten dilapidation. The present owner, Lord Egerton of Tatton, had, however, determined to rescue the historic place from demolition and decay. Although the old family could no longer be seen at Ordsall, their old home, after all their trials, vicissitudes, and ill-fortune, was still to be maintained in as good a form as possible, consistent with its useful application to nineteenth century requirements. Mr. Darbyshire gave some interesting incidents which had occurred in the work of restoring the ancient building. During his investigations he had been unable to shake off the fascinations of Harrison Ainsworth's novel, *Guy Fawkes*, and he certainly did not like to give up the idea that many personages mentioned in that work as connected with Ordsall Hall ever existed. Many present would recollect the thrilling chapters in which Ainsworth described the escape of Viviana Radcliffe, the recreant priest, Catesby, and Humphrey Chetham from the hall by means of a subterranean passage to Chat Moss. When he came to deal with the drainage of Ordsall Hall he saw some evidence which showed that the novelist had a basis upon which to found his tale. He found a mysterious passage, entirely unknown to the authorities, which proved beyond doubt that there had been a secret communication between the hall and outside, which might have been used during the troublesome times with which the story of Harrison Ainsworth dealt. Investigations which had been made by Mr. Charles Roeder, a member of this Society, into the Chetham papers, proved conclusively that Humphrey Chetham was intimately acquainted with the Radcliffe family. Another important discovery in the course of his investigations at the hall was an ecclesiastical roof of what had undoubtedly been an oratory in pre-Reformation days. This he was pleased to

say had been preserved. The oratory was about five hundred years old. The Radcliffe family for generations past resided within the timber-framed walls of Ordsall Hall. In carrying out the work with a view to preserve as much of the old structure as possible, as well as to adapt it to a useful purpose consistent with the requirements of our own time, from an antiquarian point of view he was thankful to have been able to retain so much of the old architecture.

Mr. Charles Roeder sent a paper, alluded to above, in which he said: The opening chapter of Ainsworth's romance of *Guy Fawkes* introduces to us young Humphrey Chetham, who woos Sir Alexander Radcliffe's fair daughter Viviana, and although unsuccessful he exhibits, in the novel, such high chivalry and bold daring to save her from her perilous fate, that we feel greatly moved; but her religious devotion and zeal forbids, and finally she is attracted to the centre figure of the plot, the Spanish fanatic, Guy Fawkes, whom Ainsworth transports to Manchester and Ordsall Hall. The drama closes with the reappearance of the solitary figure of Humphrey Chetham, "whose life had been tinged by the blighting of his early affection that gave a melancholy to his thoughts, and an austerity to his manners, originally foreign to them. True to his first love, he died unmarried." It need scarcely be said that Ainsworth did not in any way follow historical truth in his treatment of Sir Alexander Radcliffe and Viviana. We know that the demesne was then actually held and inhabited by Sir John Radcliffe, who only died in 1629; and his son and successor, Sir Alexander, whom he allows to be killed by his pursuers on his return from Chester to Ordsall, really died at home in peace in April, 1654. The fictitious Viviana, the heroine of the romance, is pourtrayed by

Ainsworth as a lovely girl of eighteen summers, and her wooer, Humphrey, had just entered on his twenty-fifth year, when the curtain rises. But truth is stranger than fiction, and by some curious coincidence, about a quarter of a century later, we find Humphrey playing a not unimportant part in the family fortunes and welfare of the Radcliffes, and the real and tangible Sir Alexander comes to court the assistance of Viviana's would-be lover of the novel. The star of the once powerful and proud house of Radcliffe was, and for a long time had been, declining. As Ainsworth has it, "They were devout Catholics and men of large possessions, though reduced by the heavy fines imposed upon them as recusants." Chetham, meanwhile, by power of commercial genius, had risen to commanding eminence, and was known as one of the most opulent men of the town where he transacted business, both as a Manchester trader and local banker. We have it on record that amongst his clients were to be found some of the first families of the neighbourhood—such as Lady Anne Mosley of Hough Hall, who owed him three thousand four hundred pounds, Robert Tatton, who was his debtor for three thousand pounds, and many others—and at his death there was still due to Chetham, from various quarters, some fifteen thousand pounds in outstanding moneys. Sir Alexander obtained from him a loan of two thousand pounds, which appears from a short memorandum still extant in the Chetham papers, addressed by Chetham to "good Sir Cecil Trafford," dated from Clayton, his then residence; it runs: "Wheras Sir Alex: Radcliffe lately passed unto mee some part of the Demayne of Ordsall for and in consideration of the some of 2000 Pounds: if therefore he shall think it more for his easement that hee will & doe pay unto mee part of the said some this yeare, for or

towards the redemsion of the saide Lande, over & beside the Rent due unto mee by one Demayne or Lease granted to yourselfe & Mr. Prestwiche, I will accept thereof & I will likewise mitigate or abate of my Rent as much as shall be proporsionable or equall to the Some you pay and the Tyme you pay it. Provided always and uppon Condicione that this my Promise shall not frustrate, make voyde, nor be any Prejudice unto my Bargen or Contract formerly made in or uppon the said premises with Sir Alexander, yourself, or any other. In witness whereof I have hereunto putt my hand & seal this 8. June 1634." Attached to Humphrey Chetham's moiety of the Ordsall demesne were certain taxes, severally due to the king and one Christopher Anderton, esquire, of Lostock, the latter variously described as a Papist, a Papist delinquent, for chief rent and corn tythe, for some parcel of land in Ordsall, lying within Eccles parish, sequestered and seized from him, namely, Shoulsworth and Shoulsworth meadow. The Chethams paid these taxes for thirty consecutive years, from 1634 to 1663, and there are still twenty-seven receipts in evidence, all worth studying in detail. They graphically bring before us the drift of events, illustrative of the tempestuous times of Charles I.'s personal rule, the Civil War, the army and Parliament, the Commonwealth, Cromwell's iron administration, and the Restoration. Thus, in 1644 these taxes were collected and remitted to the committee in Manchester; 1645, for king and Parliament and for the Northern Association; 1647, by "the bayliffe of the Hundred of Salforde, Ralph Worthington, Esq., & due to his Majesty;" 1649, for the use of the State; 1650-1, by "W^{m} ffarmer, Receiver General for the Honorable Trustees; 1654, for the Commonwealth," etc. This mortgage debt of two thousand pounds became subsequently

the subject of much protracted and complicated litigation. There are certain notes in the Chetham papers which concern Sir John Radcliffe (son) and Sir Alexander (father) which seem to bear upon the Ordsall estate, and those of Attilborough, etc., the latter settled by Sir Robert Radcliffe on Jane, his illegitimate daughter, whom Sir Alexander had married when quite a young girl; for, on 31st March, 1653, John Radcliffe acknowledged a statute before the Lord Chief Justice St. John to Sir Alexander, his father, for £8,000. On 7th July, 1653, ditto, before Lord Chief Justice Rolle to W^m^ Ellis, James Winstanley, esquire, for £12,000 (vacated); 12th July, 1653, ditto, before the same, to Sir Alexander, his father, for £12,000 (vacated); 21st December, 1655, ditto, John Radcliffe, of Attleborough in Norfolk, before Lord Chief Justice Glynn to ffrancis Vickley, of Hackney, for £8,000. Humphrey Chetham must have become cognisant of the existence of some irregular private arrangement on the part of Sir Alexander with reference to the Ordsall estate which was likely to threaten or imperil his mortgage charge, and he appears to have taken legal opinion, through his attorney, Jos. Lightbown, to make sure of the points of his case and his *locus standi*. The matter, however, dragged on, for Humphrey died on the 12th October, 1653, aged seventy-three, closely followed by Sir Alexander, who deceased in April, 1654, having, as we see from a passing remark in Baines's *History of Lancashire*, "previously sold the Ordsall estate to Sam. Birch, Esq., of Ardwick, father of Col. John Birch, commander on the side of the Parliament in the civil war." Edward Chetham, his nephew and one of his heirs and executors, on the demise of his uncle, at once took active steps for defending and pushing his Ordsall claim, for we find his attorney,

Lightbown, charging him, August 6th, 1654, for "drawing the draught between John Ratcliffe and you," 20s.; 8th November, 1654, "for drawing and engrossing twice the Long Release in ffee with Covenant for the Earl of Derby about Ordsall for your plea at common law, 10/-;" August, 1656, charges for ffine about Ordsall for Mr. Radcliffe, £9. 2s., for a copy of the great deed of Settlement at Ordsall, 11s., and there is another little item "ffor postage of 2 letters for Cozen Booth about Sir Alexander Radcliffe, 0/6." Meanwhile Edward Chetham continued his hold on the moiety of the Ordsall estate, and we have his accounts for wintering, pasturage, and farm expenses for 1653 to 29th September, 1656, which contain an interesting detailed account of all the feeding beasts, cattle, hay crops, stock, farm labour, repairs, and names of tenants or other admitted charges of pasturages, etc., etc. There is unfortunately no record in the papers with reference to the decision of the court, or any compromise between plaintiff and defendants. But there seems to have been some approved reconciliation between Edward Chetham and the surviving members of Sir Alexander's family. We have the bonds of the 17th February, 1657, for £70, in which John Radcliffe, of Ordsall, Esq., and Humphrey, his brother, acknowledge their obligation; again, 9th June, 1658, a loan to John Radcliffe, of Attilborough, Humphrey Radcliffe, of Ordsall, and Rich. Bassano, of Stone, for £60; 15th July, 1658, for £5 from Ffrancis Radcliffe, with promise to repay same in London; 31st July, 1658, John Radcliffe, for £5; 16th July, 1659, Dame Jane Radcliffe, of Ordsall (Sir Alexander's widow), and Humphrey Radcliffe, of Ordsall, for £26, sad and telling memorials of the decay the ancient house of Radcliffe had at last reached. With John Radcliffe, who died in 1669, at Attilborough,

in Norfolk, the succession died out, and the venerable homestead was swept away from this ancient family.

Friday, December 4th, 1896.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Chetham Library, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson presided.

Miss F. A. Roylance exhibited six of her black-and-white drawings of old Manchester buildings.

Mr. George C. Yates made a short communication on "The Recent Discoveries at Pule Hill, Marsden."

Mr. W. O. Roper, of Lancaster, contributed a paper on "The Lancaster Royal Grammar School." (See page 27.)

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, town clerk of Lancaster, and the Chairman took part, the latter, though not an alumnus of the school, speaking from his personal recollections of the school, its masters, and many of its distinguished scholars between the years 1835 and 1845.

Mr. Samuel Andrew read a paper on Roos Ditch, near Whaley Bridge. He described it as a gulley near the top of a hill, supposed by some to have been a military station, and by others to have been a Roman racecourse. He doubted if either of these was the original use of the place. At the southern end of the ditch a series of knolls and hollows might be observed, and from a suitable position it would be seen that these had the appearance of what at one time might have been banks or terraces rising one above another, some four or five in number. Proceeding northward these banks or terraces merge into one deep gorge, which continues down the side of the hill in the direction of the river. The question arose how to account

for the one deep gorge along the northern side, while the hillside on the south was divided into the semblance of terrraces. If his theory was correct these terraces, which at first were artifically formed, would become the gathering ground for the water which came from the land above. This water would find its own way to its level, and probably the wide hollow was formed by the effects of centuries of rain and thunder storms washing out in their passage to the river the earth, which at one time formed the intermediate terraces between the highest and lowest on the northern side of the hill. It might be asked—What was the use of these terraces? He answered probably they were formed by the primeval Briton, and were specimens of the oldest agriculture in the world. These terraces were artificially made by means of such rude stone implements as were known to exist in the Neolithic period, and it was possible such implements might be found in the district of Whaley Bridge. One such implement was found near Luzley, in Ashton parish, a place which he would sometime show was cultivated after the same manner as Roos Ditch. It was proved that the system was pre-Aryan, though it survived in Derbyshire till the sixteenth century. These terraces, therefore carried us back to the earliest stages of civilisation in these isles—a time prior to the advent of the Celt or of the Christian era. When these terraces were made the land probably belonged to clans and tribes, and it was on these flats that the ancient Iberian grew his cereals. Other examples of terrace cultivation are to be found in other parts of Derbyshire. Place-names often indicate the former presence of these terraces, though the terraces themselves may have vanished under cultivation. In the four adjoining counties of Derbyshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire these terraces were

known by uncouth names, sometimes of Saxon, sometimes of British origin, as Banks, Bunks, or Bongs; Balks, Bowks, Bucs, or Backs; Lands or Londs, Akkers or Acres, or in a compound form, as Bank-Akker, Rains, Reeans, or Rands, Headlands or Had-loonts, or again compounded, as Had-loont-reean (in Tim Bobbin); Grins, Grounds, or Greens, from the British grwn, a ridge, compound Grinacres, Riggs or Ridges, Flats or Plats, Linches, Lenches, or Linchets, Slences, Slensides, or Clents, and sometimes as Doles, Dols, or Butts. The counties named teem with such place-names, showing the extensive use of the system, and confirming Professor Boyd Dawkins's opinion that the Neolithic population of Britain was probably large. The dimensions of these terraces vary very much, in some cases forming a bold feature in the landscape, in others being comparatively meagre. Professor Boyd Dawkins tells us it is to the Neolithic people that we owe the rudiments of culture we ourselves enjoy, the arts which they possessed having developed into the industries of spinning, weaving, pottery-making, mining, etc. Mr. Andrew went on to say that in an economic sense the culture of corn on these terraces marks an important epoch in the progress of mankind. Man was no longer a wandering savage. His system of agriculture, though rude, shows design, perseverance, and industry, and the result of it was profit, sometimes in the shape of money, which was a great civiliser. A Roman coin was found at Slences, in Crompton, which place, in his opinion, was another example of terrace cultivation. The staple industry of Britain under the Romans was corn growing. This led to trade between them and the Britons, and, therefore, to some extent a connection or acquaintance with the Roman world, because every road in Britain at that time

either came from Rome or led to Rome. Roos Ditch was not far from a Roman road, and its surplus products would, no doubt, find their way along this trade route. The subject was intensely interesting, but, in his opinion, was greatly neglected, if not ignored, by archæologists.

In answer to a question, Mr. Andrew said Roos was not an uncommon place-name in England, but he did not know what it meant.

Mr. Samuel Andrew also exhibited several curiosities, and made the following remarks on them: The other day I came across a small hoard of relics, consisting of a pin-cushion, a pair of baby's mittens, a book-plate, and a small hand-painted portrait. These had been treasured by a local family and handed down from one to another since the time of the early Georges. Nobody knew exactly to whom they belonged originally, but they carried with them evidences of some historic worth, and that is why I make note of them.

(1) The pin-cushion had attached to it a suspender, by which it must have been hung to a lady's girdle, and so worn like a chatelaine. The suspender and pin-cushion were covered with a pattern and device woven—not worked—in silk, evidently on a striped-tape warp of double linen yarn, warp and weft being of five colours—red, yellow, green, blue, and grey; the pattern, in addition to the stripe, being a small plaid, reminding one of a Scotch plaid. The device reads as follows: "God bless P.C. and down with the rump." The style of the letters would indicate the period of the Scotch Rebellion, 1745, and supposing "P.C." to mean Prince Charlie, we have here a treasonable relic of that important crisis, worn by some Manchester or Oldham

lady who was a Jacobite. It is well known to this day how popular "the yellow-haired laddie" was with the Lancashire ladies; but this is the first specimen I have seen of the above sentiment being sported as an article of personal attire, and I should like to know something more of the origin and history of this pin-cushion. If the date be right (1745) the texture could not have been woven on a Jacquard loom. It must have been done on one of the old "draw-boy looms," so called because a boy was engaged by the side of the loom to draw the cords which worked the treddles; if so not only was the weaving done on a hand loom worked by two persons, but the whole of the material must have been spun by hand. It would be interesting to know where such an industry flourished at that time. I question whether it would have been in England. Such a production from English looms would surely have been looked on as evidence of rank treason; besides, the Jacobite organisation could hardly have been strong enough in England to have commanded commercial or industrial confidence sufficient to produce it as an article of commerce. Had it been worked with the needle the case would have been altogether different. My theory is that it was produced in France and found its way into Scotland, hence the plaid pattern, and thence was brought to Manchester as a present to some friendly lady Jacobite. A pin-cushion, of precisely the same pattern as that now shown, is in the possession of the Duchess of Albany. It was exhibited at the Stuart Exhibition in London some years ago, and of this there is a beautiful engraving in Gibb and Skelton's *Royal House of Stuart*, 1890, plate xxxiv.

(2) The baby's mittens, made of fine muslin with a leno thread and pattern worked by hand in the muslin, must have been hand spun and hand woven. The count

of the muslin is twenty-one square, and both warp and weft are very level. The Swiss and also the Dutch are said to have been very clever at this kind of work, and possibly these mittens found their way here from some continental source.

(3) The book-plate is that of J. Alexander, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

(4) The portrait of a gentleman in full-bottomed wig, and, judging from its style, of the period of George II., which is probably the period of the pin-cushion and mittens.

These relics are in possession of John Edward Lees, esquire, solicitor, Church Lane, Oldham, who has also, since these were exhibited, turned up a miniature likeness of the old Pretender, in a small silver locket, and painted on enamel. Possibly the pin-cushion and mittens may be the work of French weavers, a colony of whom settled in Scotland about the period named.*

Friday, January 8th, 1897.

The monthly meeting was held in Chetham's Hospital, Lieut.-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., presiding.

Mr. G. C. Yates called attention to the demolition of old buildings on the site of Roman Manchester at Alport Town, and thought that Roman remains might be discovered during the excavation for the new goods station.

Mr. Yates read a letter from Mr. Ben Ormerod in reference to the present dilapidated state of Hall-i'th'-Wood, the old home of Samuel Crompton.

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* Mr. Richard Lawson in *Notes and Queries*, 8th May, 1897, refers to Hibbert-Ware's *Foundations in Manchester*, ii. 126, for some further particulars as to these Jacobite pin-cushions.

Mr. Fred. J. Harte read a paper on "The Present State of the Roman Wall."

Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman read a paper on "The Ancient Court of Exchequer at Chester" (see page 139), which was supplemented by some interesting remarks by Mr. William Harrison.

APPENDIX I.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUITIES AND BIOGRAPHY, 1896.

BY JOHN HIBBERT SWANN,

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Axon (W. E. A.). Bygone Sussex. London: William Andrews and Co., 1897 [1896]. 8vo, pp. [x]. 257. *Illustrated.*

pp. 165-181. A Sussex Book. ["History of Remarkable Providences," by William Turner, M.A., who was born at Marbury, in Cheshire, in 1653.]

Banks (Mrs. G. Linnæus). The Manchester Man. Illustrated by Charles Green and Hedley Fitton. Manchester: Abel Heywood and Son, 1896. 4to, pp. x. 470. *With final appendix (historical).*

Contains portraits of Mrs. Banks, Rev. Joshua Brookes, Rev. Jeremiah Smith, Humphrey Chetham, Joseph Nadin, Samuel Bamford, Henry Hunt, Henry Liverseege, George Pilkington, and Mrs. Abel Heywood; also views of Old Manchester, particularly of Chetham's Hospital, and three maps of Manchester and Salford, dated respectively 1650, 1807, 1821.

——— *See also Manchester City News.*

Bee (The): A Students' Magazine. Edited by John Stott and James Ward, B.A. Leigh: D. and J. Forbes, 1896.

An Old Leigh Musical Society, by James Ward, B.A. (begun December, 1895; January, February, March). The Manor of Pennington, by W. D. Pink. Historical Jottings of Leigh and neighbourhood, by T. H. Hope (March-June). Local Lore, by James Ward, B.A. (April).

Bell (Rev. Canon). *See Cheshire Notes and Queries*, 2.

Birch (Herbert). Memories of Birch: Its Owners and its Ancient Chapel. Reprinted from the *Manchester City News*, July 4th, 1896. 8vo, pp. 8.

——— *See also Manchester City News.*

Bliss (W. H.). *See* Papal Registers.

Bolton, Bank Street [Unitarian] Chapel. Bi-Centenary Commemoration, 1696-1896. Manchester: H. Rawson and Co. 12mo, pp. 158. *Portraits and illustrations.*

Brierley (Benjamin). Obituary Notices. *Manch. Guardian*, January 20th, p. 6; *Manch. Courier*, January 20th, p. 5.

Reprinted, with the *Manch. City News* Notice and a full-page portrait, in the *Papers of the Manchester Literary Club.*

Brown (Alice). Latter-day Cranford. *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. lxxvii., April, pp. 526-534.

Cash (Sarah). *See Cheshire Notes and Queries*, 2, 3, 4.

Catalogue of the Stowe Manuscripts in the British Museum. London: British Museum, 1895-96. 8vo, 2 vols.

Among the MSS. are various relating to Lancashire and Cheshire, dating from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

Cheshire Notes and Queries: an illustrated quarterly journal. Devoted to the antiquities, family traditions, parochial records, folk-lore, quaint customs, etc., of Cheshire. Edited by William Astle. New series. Stockport: Swain and Co. 4to, vol. i., Nos. 1, 2.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.—No. 1: Cheshire Sheriffs. Epitaphs in Cheshire Churchyards. Cheshire as it was and as it is (Mobberley, Alderley, Wilmslow, and Chorley). First Cheshire Salt Patents. Rev. Thomas Garratt, M.A. [with portrait], by Charles F. Forshaw, LL.B. Forgotten Feudal Laws, by W. I. Wild.

No. 2: Mow Cop and Cloud End, by W. J. Harper. Ridley Hall and Gateway, by Sarah Cash. Bridestones of Cheshire, by Thomas Cooper. Gibbet at Stockport, by James Cocks. Maggotty Johnson: Lord Flame. Cheshire as it was and is (Alderley and Wilmslow). Stockport Cross, by W. I. Wild. Fittons of Gawsworth. Roman Occupation of Stockport, by W. I. Wild. Alderley Church, by the Rev. Canon Bell, M.A. Shocklach Church, by Sarah Cash. Earthen Vase found in boulder clay in Stockport, by Thomas Kay.

No. 3: Hawthorn Hall, Wilmslow [illustrated], by Frederick Lawrence Tavare. Parnell Family [of Congleton, with pedigree], by Thomas Cooper. An interesting Cheshire town (Knutsford), by W. J. Harper. Blind Jack of Knaresborough: his Stockport connections. Brereton Hall. Littler Hall, Over. Wettenhall Old Hall [illustrated], by Sarah Cash. Mow Cop and district, by W. J. Harper. Colonel Robert Dukinfield. Antiquarian Stockport: some recent discoveries. Lower Peover: its quaint customs, by W. J. Harper. Roman Roads and Stations in Cheshire, by C. F. Lawrence.

No. 4: Cheshire Heroes, by W. I. Wild. St. Mary's Church, Rostherne [illustrated], by Sarah Cash. Macclesfield Free School. Adam Walker [portrait], by Richard Lawson. Signboards: their uses and meaning, by O. V. Yates. Thomas Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, by Charles F. Forshaw, LL.D. "Newes out of Cheshire concerning a New Found Well" [reprinted verbatim, with introduction by Richard Lawson]. Woodhey Chapel [illustrated], by Sarah Cash. Bygone Wheelock, by W. J. Harper. Lindow Common. Parnells of Congleton, by Thomas Cooper.

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Extracts from Royalist Composition Papers: Richard Broster, alderman of Chester: 52. Dr. George Byrom, of Thornton: 105. John Hurleston, of Picton: 68. Robert Leonard, of Tarvin and Irby: 72. Sir William Massey, of Puddington: 120. Sir Thomas Smith and his son, of Chester: 77, 78, 99, 101, 103. Dr. George Snell, archdeacon of Chester: 47. Thomas Thorp, mayor of Chester: 8. Charles Walley, mayor of Chester: 54. Valentine Whitmore, of Thurstaston: 72. John n, of Chester: 122, 124.

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APPENDIX II.

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Churton Heath Chapel Petition, 1646 *C. S.*

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Implements, Bronze, of Lancashire and Cheshire *Yates*
Jacson (Catherine) *Jacson*
Johnson (Maggotty) *Ches. N. and Q.* 2
Knutsford *Brown*, *Ches. N. and Q.* 3
Lancashire, Ancient Customs *Ditchfield*, Antiquities and Biography, Bibliography *Swann*, Archæological Survey *Harrison*, Bronze Implements *Yates*, Castles *Mackenzie*, East, Railway, Jubilee *Fewtrell*, Fords, Ferries and Bridges *Harrison*, Industrial *Mortimer*, Provincial Assembly, Record *Evans*, References, 1327–1330 *Close Rolls*, References in Papal Registers *Papal*, References, Medieval, Exchequer *Hall*, References, Reign Henry VIII. *Letters*, Schools at the Reformation *Leach*, Shakspeare's Probable Connexion *Foard*, Stowe Manuscripts *Catalogue*, Wanderings *Hunter*, Writers, Rochdale Memorial *M. W. T.*
Lancaster, Duchy Court Pleadings and Depositions *Rec. Soc.* 32
Laws, Feudal *Ches. N. and Q.* 1
Lees of Clarksfield, Pedigree *Howard*
Leigh, Historical Jottings *Bee*, Musical Society *Bee*
Leonard (Robt.), Composition Papers *C. S.*
Lindow Common *Ches. N. and Q.* 4
Little Budworth Church *M. F. and P.*
Littler Hall, Over *Ches. N. and Q.* 3
Lower Peover, Quaint Customs *Ches. N. and Q.* 3
Macclesfield Free School *Ches. N. and Q.* 4
Manchester Man *Banks*
Manchester, Cathedral Misericords *Phipson*, Checks and Tokens *Yates*, Eighty Years Ago *Potter*, Illustrated *Machray*, Lever Street Sunday School *M. F. and P.*, "Old Church" Recollections *Huntington*, Parks *Jubilee*, Streets *Omnium*, Theatres *M. C. N.*, Visitation by Bp. of Chester, 1592 *Irvine*
Marbury Hall *M. W. T.*
Marks, Masons', Stretford Aqueduct *Heywood*
Marple Hall, the Stables *M. F. and P.*, Old Church *M. F. and P.*
Marrow (Col. John) *C. S.*
Marshall of Stroud, co. Glouc., Pedigree *Howard*
Masons' Marks, Stretford Aqueduct *Heywood*
Massey (John) of Great Saughall, Will *C. S.*

Massey (Richd.) of Coggeshall, Will *C. S.*
Massey (Sir Wm.), Composition Papers *C. S.*
Mather Family, Pedigree *Howard*
Meoles (Thos.) of Wallasey, Will *C. S.*
Methodism at Radcliffe Bridge *Hayhurst*
Misericords, Manchester Cathedral *Phipson*
Mobberley *Ches. N. and Q.* 1
Monuments, Acton and Wrenbury Churches *C. S.*
Moreton Hall *Head*
Mottram Church *M. F. and P.*
Mound Exploration, Stonyhurst *Luck*
Mow Cop *Ches. N. and Q.* 2, 3
Nantwich Deed, Early *C. S.*
Neston, Plague *C. S.*
Nonjuring Clergy, Cheshire *C. S.*
Oulton Hall *M. F. and P.*
Over Church *M. F. and P.*, Littler Hall *Ches. N. and Q.* 3
Owens College *M. W. T.*
Parbold, Douglas Chapel *Price*
Parnell Family *Ches. N. and Q.* 3, 4
Peckforton Castle *M. F. and P.*
Pendlebury (Rev. Henry) *Hewitson*
Pennington Manor *Bee*
Peploe (Bp. S.) *C. S.*
Perryn (Sir Rich.) *D. N. B.* 45
Petit (J. L.) *D. N. B.* 45
Philips (N. G.) *D. N. B.* 45
Phillipps (Sir T.) *D. N. B.* 45
Picton (Sir J. A.) *D. N. B.* 45
Pilkington (Francis) *D. N. B.* 45
Pilkington (Bp. G.) *D. N. B.* 45
Pilkington (Leonard) *D. N. B.* 45
Pilkington (R.) *D. N. B.* 45
Plague at Neston *C. S.*
Pleadings, Duchy Court, Lancaster *Rec. Soc.* 32
Plowden (Chas.) *D. N. B.* 45
Polding (Archbp. J. B.) *D. N. B.* 46
Pollard (W.) *D. N. B.* 46
Port (Sir John) *D. N. B.* 46
Postlethwaite (T.) *D. N. B.* 46
Pott Shrigley Church *M. F. and P.*
Potter (R.) *D. N. B.* 46
Powys (Bp. H.) *D. N. B.* 46
Prescott (Robt.) *D. N. B.* 46
Prestbury Parish Church and Manor *Renaud*
Prestwich (John) *D. N. B.* 46
Price (James), Trial, 1796 *C. S.*
Priestley (Joseph) *D. N. B.* 46
Prince (J. Critchley) *D. N. B.* 46
Procter (R. W.) *D. N. B.* 46
Provincial Assembly, Record *Evans*
Radcliffe (R.) *D. N. B.* 47
Radcliffe (W.) *D. N. B.* 47
Radcliffe Bridge, Methodism *Hayhurst*
Radford (T.) *D. N. B.* 47
Raffald (E.) *D. N. B.* 47
Raffles (T.) *D. N. B.* 47
Raikes (H. C.) *D. N. B.* 47
Raine (Rev. James) *Raine*
Raines (F. R.) *D. N. B.* 47
Randulf, Earl of Chester *D. N. B.* 47
Rasbotham (D.) *D. N. B.* 47
Ratcliffe (H.) *D. N. B.* 47
Rathbone (J.) *D. N. B.* 47
Rathbone (W.) *D. N. B.* 47
Raven (J. S.) *D. N. B.* 47
Read Hall *M. F. and P.*
Registers, Heswall Parish *May*
Richardson (Bp. J.) *D. N. B.* 48
Richardson (S.) *D. N. B.* 48
Richmond (Legh) *D. N. B.* 48
Richson (C.) *D. N. B.* 48
Rider (Bp. John) *D. N. B.* 48
Ridley Hall *Ches. N. and Q.* 2
Rigby (Alex.) *D. N. B.* 48
Rigby (Ed.) *D. N. B.* 48
Rigby (G.) *D. N. B.* 48
Rimmer (A.) *D. N. B.* 48
Rishton (Ed.) *D. N. B.* 48
Rishton (N.) *D. N. B.* 48
Risley (T.) *D. N. B.* 48
Robberds (J. G.) *D. N. B.* 48
Rochdale Memorial to Lancashire Writers *M. W. T.*

Roman Occupation of Stockport *Ches. N. and Q.* 2, Roads and Stations in Cheshire *Ches. N. and Q.* 3
Rostherne, St. Mary's Church *Ches. N. and Q.* 4
Ryder, *see* Rider
Salford, Illustrated *Machray*
Salt Patents, Cheshire *Ches. N. and Q.* 1
Sandbach Crosses and Church *M. F. and P.*
Schools, Lancashire and Cheshire, at the Reformation *Leach*
Sephton, St. Helen's Church *Wall*
Shakspeare (W.), Probable Connexion with Lancashire *Foard*
Sheriffs, Cheshire *Ches. N. and Q.* 1
Shireburne Family, Persecution *Smith*
Shocklach Church *Ches. N. and Q.* 2
Shotwick Church, Thefts, 1601 *C. S.*
Signboards, *Ches. N. and Q.* 4
Simcock (Rev. Randle), Will *C. S.*
Smith (Sir Thos.), Composition Papers *C. S.*
Smith (Dr. Wm.), dean of Chester *C. S.*
Snell (Dr. Geo.) *C. S.*
Souling Songs *C. S.*
Standish Hall *M. F. and P.*, St. Wilfrid's Church *St. Wilfrid*
Stockport, Antiquarian *Ches. N. and Q.* 3, Cross *Ches. N. and Q.* 2, Gibbet *Ches. N. and Q.* 2, Roman Occupation *Ches. N. and Q.* 2
Stonyhurst, Mound Exploration *Luck*
Storeton Antiquities *C. S.*
Stratford (Bp. N.), Letter *C. S.*
Stretford Aqueduct, Masons' Marks *Heywood*
Theatres, Manchester *M. C. N.*
Thorncliffe Hall *M. F. and P.*
Thornton (Sir Peter de), Rental, 1354 *C. S.*
Thorp (Thos.), Composition Papers *C. S.*
Tokens, Manchester *Yates*
Tonge Hall *M. F. and P.*
Towneley Hall *M. W. T.*
Turner (William, M.A.) *Axon*
Vase found at Stockport *Ches. N. and Q.* 2, *Kay*
Visitations, Bp. of Chester's *C. S.*
Walker (Adam) *Ches. N. and Q.* 4
Wallasey Parish *C. S.*
Walley (Chas.), Composition Papers *C. S.*
Wettenhall Old Hall *Ches. N. and Q.* 3
Whitaker (Dr. J.) and Tim Bobbin *Fishwick*
Whitmore (John), Inquisitio Post Mortem *C. S.*
Whitmore (Val.), Composition Papers *C. S.*
Wills at Diocesan Registry, Chester, 1487–1620 *Rec. Soc.* 33, at Probate Registry, Chester, Abstracts *C. S.*
Wilmslow *Ches. N. and Q.* 1, 2, Hawthorn Hall *Ches. N. and Q.* 3
Wilson (John), of Chester, Composition Papers *C. S.*
Wilson (Rich.), of Mosbury, Will *C. S.*
Wilson (Bp. Thos.) *Ches. N. and Q.* 4, *C. S.*
Winnington Old Hall *M. F. and P.*
Wirral Parish Churches *Irvine*, Squire, Charges, 1649 *C. S.*
Withington Old Hall *M. F. and P.*
Woodchurch, Goodicar Cow Charity *C. S.*
Woodhey Chapel *Ches. N. and Q.* 4
Wrenbury Church Monuments *C. S.*
Wright (Rev. Rich.), curate of Bidston, 1667 *C. S.*

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

In presenting their Fourteenth Annual Report to the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society the Council are glad to be able to congratulate them on the continued stability of the Society. The papers contributed at the monthly meetings have not been inferior in point of number or interest to those given in previous years. A larger proportion than usual of these papers relate to local antiquities.

Membership.—Twelve new members have joined the Society during the past year, whilst seventeen have been lost by death, resignation, and other causes. The number of members at present is as follows:—

Ordinary Members	272
Life Members	43
Honorary Members	6
	321

as against 326 in 1895.

The small falling off possesses no significance. The fact, nevertheless, remains that the Society has not substantially increased its numbers for several years past. In all probability the Society has attracted already as many persons as the district furnishes who feel sufficient interest in local antiquities as to induce them to join the Society.

It has, however, been pointed out to the Council that the conditions of membership do in many instances deter persons from entering. To remove these objections, the Council propose to submit an alteration of two of the rules, of which notice has been given. If adopted, the effect will be to prevent the loss of time which occurs, during the summer months especially, between the proposal of a new member and his election, by giving the Council the power to elect. The Council should possess the confidence of the members sufficiently to assure them that the power if given to them will be exercised discreetly. The other alteration proposes the reduction of the entrance fee from one guinea to half a guinea, the new member being still chargeable for the first year's subscription. These changes, it is hoped, would also have the effect of lessening the difficulty the Treasurer experiences in some cases in getting in subscriptions.

WINTER MEETINGS.—The monthly meetings, during the months January to April and October to December inclusive, have been held as usual at the Chetham Library, with the exception of the meeting on October 9th, which was held at the City Art Gallery.

The titles of the papers and short communications are given in the following list:—

1896.

Jan. 31.—Annual Meeting.

Feb. 7.—The Remains of the Town Wall of Stockport. Mr. Thomas Kay, J.P.

" 7.—Notes on the Architecture of Great Budworth Church. Mr. Isaac Taylor.

" 7.—Lancashire Folk-Lore. Mr. William E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L.

Mar. 6.—The Moustache in Early Irish Sculptures. Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A.

" 6.—Monumental Brasses.—Mr. F. A. Bromwich.

April 10.—An Ancient Sculptured Fragment, with Inscription, from Manchester Cathedral. Rev. Henry A. Hudson, M.A.

" 10.—Notes on William Green and his Map of Manchester. Mr. Charles Roeder.

" 10.—The Norman and Tudor Work in Middleton Church. Mr. John Dean.

April 10.—Some Finds from Fountains Abbey during the Walbran Excavations in 1849. Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks.
Oct. 9.—Britain in the Prehistoric Iron Age, with Lantern Illustrations. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.
Nov. 6.—The Roman Altar and other Finds at Wilderspool. Mr. J. A. Edelston.
,, 6.—Notes on Old Hulme Hall, with Illustrations. Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A.
Nov. 27.—Ordsall Hall, Past and Present. Mr. Alfred Darbyshire, F.S.A.
,, 27.—Ancient River Crossings in Cheshire. Mr. W. Harrison.
Dec. 4.—Roos Dych. Mr. Samuel Andrews.
,, 4.—The Recent Discoveries on Pule Hill. Mr. G. C. Yates, F.SA.
,, 4.—Lancaster School. Mr. W. Oliver Roper.
1897.
Jan. 8.—Some Notes on the Ancient Court of Exchequer at Chester. Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman.
,, 8.—The Present State of the Roman Wall, with Lantern Illustrations. Mr. Fred. J. Harte.

SUMMER MEETINGS were held at the following dates and places:—

May 8.—Peel Park Royal Museum and Art Galleries.
,, 20.—Rocher Vale.
June 6.—Haddon Hall and Bakewell Church.
,, 18.—Abney Hall and Cheadle Church.
,, 27.—Whalley Abbey.
July 8.—Bramhall Hall.
,, 18.—Hawarden.
Aug. 3.—Parsley Hay, Arber Low, and Hartington.
,, 19.—Wardley Hall.
,, 29.—Hathersage.
Sept. 12.—Halsall and Lydiate Hall.

CONVERSAZIONE.—A Conversazione was held in the City Art Gallery, Manchester, on November 27th, when Mr. Alfred Darbyshire, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., gave a lecture on "Ordsall Hall, Past and Present," which was illustrated by an excellent collection of paintings, engravings, and photographs. The Lord Mayor (Alderman J. F. Roberts) presided on the occasion, and previous to the lecture he and the Lady Mayoress held a reception. There was a large attendance of members and friends.

After the lecture a musical and literary entertainment was given under the direction of Mr. John Wilcock, at which Miss Lilian Roberts and Mr. Fred Morgan, Mrs. Wilcock, Miss Balshaw, and Mr. Herbert Yates kindly gave their services.

CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held in London on July 8th, 1896. This Society was represented by Mr. Alexander Brooke and Mr. C. C. Smith, whose report is herewith appended.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LANCASHIRE.—After a long but unavoidable delay this work, which has been compiled by Mr. William Harrison, under the auspices of this Society, has been issued. Its value has been recognised by the press, and it is hoped the work will be appreciated by the members. As only a limited number of the survey has been printed members would do well to secure copies before it gets out of print.

OBITUARY.—We have lost two members by death during the year, namely:—

Rev. Joseph Nelsey Pocklington, M.A., rector of St. Michael's Church, Hulme, Manchester, who died at the age of seventy-six, on 15th January, 1896. He was one of the original members of the Society, and had always taken the deepest interest in its proceedings. He was a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, and at the time of his death was one of the senior clergymen in Manchester, having been ordained in 1848 by Bishop Prince Lee.

Mr. Thomas Henry Bagshaw died on 3rd June, 1896, aged fifty-nine years. He was for many years clerk to the Salford Board of Guardians.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The thanks of the Council are cordially given to the Feoffees of Chetham Hospital for the

use of the meeting-rooms of the Council and Society, also to the Lord Mayor (Alderman Roberts) and the Lady Mayoress (Miss Roberts); to Mr. James Watts, for hospitality at Abney Hall; to Mr. Charles Neville, for the like at Bramhall Hall; and to Father Powell, Canon Blundell, and Mr. Gregson, for their kind assistance at Halsall Church and Lydiate Hall. The thanks of the members are due to Mr. C. W. Sutton, the Editor of the *Transactions*; Mr. T. Letherbrow, the Treasurer, and Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., the Honorary Secretary, for their services.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH THOS. LETHERBROW, TREASURER.

FROM 27TH JANUARY, 1896, TO 27TH JANUARY, 1897.

1896.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Corporation Stock, £200	5	11	2
Bank Interest	0	10	1
Twelve Volumes of *Transactions*	6	3	6
Balance of Corporation Insignia Account, Donation ...	3	3	11
314 Subscriptions at 10s. 6d.	164	17	0
14 Entrance Fees at £1. 1s.	14	14	0
One Life Member	7	7	0
	£202	6	8

1896.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	17	5	2
Furness Abbey Exploration	5	5	0
Egyptian Exploration Fund (3 years, 1894-5, 5-6, and 6-7)	3	3	0
330 Copies of Index of Archæological Papers	2	1	3
Roberts, for Printing	3	8	6
Bank Commission	2	2	0
Cheque Book	0	2	1
Expenses at Winter Meetings	6	14	0
,, Summer Meetings	2	2	3
Postages of Secretary and Treasurer	10	16	10
Clerical Help	8	8	0
Winter Soirée	14	11	6
R. Gill, for Printing Vol. XIII.	104	7	10
Balance	21	19	3
	£202	6	8

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Balance	£21	19	3
Corporation Stock	200	0	0
Volumes and *Transactions*	50	0	0
	£271	19	3

Examined and found correct, 27th January, 1897.

RICH. WEBB,
DANIEL F. HOWORTH.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

REPORT BY MR. ALEXANDER BROOKE.

The eighth Congress of Archæological Societies, in union with the Society of Antiquaries, was held at Burlington House, on Wednesday, July 8th, 1896, under the presidency of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.S.A., F.R.S.

The Photographic Survey was announced as being taken up, and no doubt was entertained of its making more satisfactory progress when known, though much depends in every district on the hands into which it falls. The report of the sub-committee had been issued to all societies in union. Chancellor Ferguson, of Carlisle, described the difficulties in getting local societies to work on a systematic scale. He found he could get plenty to photograph anything of interest actually asked for.

A Sussex archæologist said his society was working for the survey systematically, and very anxious to secure photographs of everything of archæological interest in the country their society covered; but whole-plate size was recommended—many of their members had only half-plate and quarter-plate, and he asked whether he should be allowed to accept the smaller sizes.

Mr. Ralph Nevill said it was decidedly desirable to obtain as complete a photographic survey as possible as soon as possible, and in any way possible; if whole plates were not obtainable it was well to be content with an instalment of half or quarter plates. Then they should be mounted on whole-plate size; it was most desirable to have them of a uniform mount.

The great desirability of having a standard in each picture was pressed on the local representatives, even if such standard be only a man introduced standing close against the object photographed, so as to show its size, or a three-foot walking-stick placed against it. Some advocated more elaborate standards or measurements marked on the picture in feet or fractions, and also in metres.

The committee regretted that there had not been more demand for the excellent comparative scale of English and French measures, which has been printed by the Society of Antiquaries, for the purpose of being photographed with any object or building.

Parish Registers were announced as having been well taken in hand by the new Parish Register Society, of which Mr. E. A. Fry is the honorary secretary. A supplemental list of printed and transcribed registers, having been prepared by him, is granted to all societies attending the Congress. Briefly, there were two hundred and forty registers transcribed, more or less completely (some, alas, very incompletely, even dates omitted), and one hundred were in print. The committee considered it gratifying to find that so large a number of registers had been transcribed since the publication of the first report, and probably partly in consequence of that report.

The Ancient Monuments Sub-Committee had little to report. The Society of Antiquaries had appointed a commission, including General Pitt-Rivers, to approach the Government on the subject of reviving and extending the Ancient Monument Act; and, in consequence, the foreign minister has instructed our foreign representatives to ascertain what is done in foreign countries.

Some of the delegates expressed the opinion that if the ancient monuments were treated by a Government department, as they have been in France, Venice, Ireland, and elsewhere, they had far better be left alone. Others also thought that, as a rule, they are better left in the hands of

private owners, who usually have some pride in them. Still, the general feeling of the Congress was that there should be some control exercised by the Society of Antiquaries over work like St. Michael's Tower, St. Albans; the old church of Carfax, etc. It was moved and carried "that some public control should be exercised over the restoration or destruction of such ancient buildings as deserve preservation as historic monuments."

The sub-committee in charge of the *Annual Index of Archæological Papers* reported that it would be of much more value to students if an index was published of papers printed prior to the first annual issue of 1891. Such an index has been compiled, by Mr. Gomme, from the commencement of the publication of the Royal Society in 1670 to 1885, and the MS. is ready for the printers; but to complete the work the period from 1885 to 1891 must be indexed, and a subject index must be compiled. Mr. Gomme offered to place his MS. at the disposal of the committee if the index be completed and printed by the committee. It was estimated that the complete index will occupy about one thousand printed pages octavo, and that the cost would be fifteen shillings per copy if five hundred copies were subscribed for.

It was proposed that the secretaries of local societies might apply to their members, and induce them to take at least two hundred copies. Mr. Nevill said he was always anxious to spare secretaries of societies, for he knew that they have more generally than they can do, and how everyone is ready to throw extra work on them. Chancellor Ferguson said the free libraries would require the index as part of their stock in trade. Other delegates said the universities and public school libraries would require copies. Another remarked that the American libraries would certainly require them, for the Americans are keen supporters of antiquarian research, and the demand from the United States would probably be greater than from all England. He asked, apparently without receiving an answer, if there were any central American

body or association that could be communicated with on such a matter.

It was resolved that a small committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining if there be likely to be a sufficient demand to justify the outlay on the proposed index, and that the sum of fifty-five pounds be placed at their disposal for the purpose. The Congress expressed their very warm thanks to Mr. Gomme for his generosity and liberality for placing the result of so much solid work at their disposal.

The Committee on County and Local Museums making no formal report beyond that the matter was in progress, some delegates said there was no time to lose, as damage is being done through neglect and ignorance, and through curators being degraded by being mere caretakers. Other delegates showed difficulties before the committee, and, as there was no rivalry with the Museum Association, proposed asking the association for suggestions. The matter was left with the committee.

Municipal and other records was a subject brought before the Congress. It was urged that many valuable documents brought together by late Local Government Acts were grossly neglected by their new custodians, and that all corporations should be urged to diligent search among and to index theirs, and above all to keep them in fire-proof safes, important deeds in safes by themselves, and to carefully preserve all seals, maces, etc. The grand work by the cities of Manchester, London, York, and the towns of Norwich, Carlisle, and other corporations in the direction of printing records was alluded to.

The preparation of catalogues of portraits of greater or less historical or genealogical interest was discussed. It was suggested that they should be compiled county by county, and include public and private collections, with the names of the artists to whom they are attributed. Errors, it was fully recognised, will creep in with the names of the subjects and of the artists, but better a record with errors than no record

at all. Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., mentioned a portrait that was supposed to be of George Herbert or Baxter, but no one knows which; and declared that no country house knows its own portraits. Chancellor Ferguson praised the practice of men like Holbein, who put the subject's name or arms on the face of the picture. Mr. St. John Hope reminded the delegates that a portrait, worthless as a work of art, worthless as a historical character, might be worth a good deal as illustrating costume, etc., even if the work of the village painter. Mr. Cust mentioned some of his difficulties and experiences in cataloguing and attempts in identifying, and was added to the sub-committee, with whom the matter was left.

The standing committee and sub-committees were re-appointed with few changes.

Mr. Nevill's reappointment as honorary secretary was carried by acclamation. In returning thanks, he said he ventured to ask his many correspondents to describe themselves, as "Rev.," "Esq.," "F.S.A.," etc., for there is no time to hunt up titles when work presses, and he sincerely wished they would give their addresses and their names clearly every time they wrote. Bad signatures add a good deal to the labour of honorary secretaries.

RULES.

Revised January, 1897.

1. PREAMBLE.—This Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate ancient Monuments and Records, and to promote the study of History, Literature, Arts, Customs, and Traditions, with particular reference to the antiquities of Lancashire and Cheshire.

2. NAME, &c.—This Society shall be called the "LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

3. ELECTION OF MEMBERS.—Candidates for admission to the Society must be proposed by one member of the Society, and seconded by another. Applications for admission must be submitted in writing to the Council, who shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of the application, determine the election or otherwise of the candidate. Each new member shall have his election notified to him by the Honorary Secretary, and shall at the same time be furnished with a copy of the Rules, and be required to remit to the Treasurer, within two months after such notification, his entrance fee and subscription; and if the same shall be thereafter unpaid for more than two months, his name may be struck off the list of members unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction of the Council. No new member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Society until he has paid his entrance fee and subscription. Each member shall be entitled to admission to all meetings

of the Society, and to introduce a visitor, provided that the same person be not introduced to two ordinary or general meetings in the same year. Each member shall receive, free of charge, such ordinary publications of the Society as shall have been issued since the commencement of the year in which he shall have been elected, provided that he shall have paid all subscriptions then due from him. The Council shall have power to remove any name from the list of members on due cause being shown to them. Members wishing to resign at the termination of the year can do so by informing the Honorary Secretary, in writing, of their intention, *on or before the 30th November*, in that year.

4. HONORARY MEMBERS.—The Council shall have the power of recommending persons for election as honorary members.

5. HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES.—The Council shall have power to appoint any person Honorary Local Secretary, whether he be a member or not, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest.

6. SUBSCRIPTIONS.—An annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence shall be paid by each member. All such subscriptions shall be due in advance on the first day of January.

7. ENTRANCE FEE.—Each person on election shall pay an entrance fee of half a guinea in addition to his first year's subscription.

8. LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—A payment of seven guineas shall constitute the composition for life membership, including the entrance fee.

9. GOVERNMENT.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the Society, not more than six Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, and Treasurer, and fifteen members elected out of the general body of the members. The Council shall retire annually, but the members of it shall be elegible for re-election.

Any intermediate vacancy by death or retirement may be filled up by the Council. Four members of the Council to constitute a quorum. The Council shall meet at least four times yearly. A meeting may at any time be convened by the Honorary Secretary by direction of the President, or on the requisition of four members of the Council. Two Auditors shall be appointed by the members at the ordinary meeting next preceding the final meeting of the Session.

10. Mode of Electing Officers other than the Auditors.—The Honorary Secretary shall send out notices convening the annual meeting, and with such notices enclose blank nomination papers of members to fill the vacancies in the Council and Officers, other than the Auditor. The said notice and nomination paper to be sent to each member twenty-one days prior to the annual meeting. The nomination paper shall be returned to the Secretary not less than seven days before the annual meeting, such paper being signed by the proposer and seconder. Should such nominations not be sufficient to fill the several offices becoming vacant, the Council shall nominate members to supply the remaining vacancies. A complete list shall be printed, and in case of a contest such list shall be used as a ballot paper.

11. Sectional Committees.—The Council may from time to time appoint Sectional Committees, consisting of members of their own body and of such other members of the Society as they may think can, from their special knowledge, afford aid in such branches of archæology as the following: 1. Prehistoric Remains. 2. British and Roman Antiquities. 3. Mediæval, Architectural, and other Remains. 4. Ancient Manners and Customs; Folk-Lore, History of Local Trades and Commerce. 5. Records, Deeds, and other MSS. 6. Numismatics. 7. Genealogy, Family History, and Heraldry. 8. Local Bibliography and Authorship.

12. Duties of Officers.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at the meetings of the Society, and to

maintain order. His decision in all questions of precedence among speakers, and on all disputes which may arise during the meeting, to be absolute. In the absence of the President or Vice-Presidents, it shall be competent for the members present to elect a chairman The Treasurer shall take charge of all moneys belonging to the Society, pay all accounts passed by the Council, and submit his accounts and books, duly audited, to the annual meeting, the same having been submitted to the meeting of the Council immediately preceding such annual meeting. The duties of the Honorary Secretary shall be to attend all meetings of the Council and Society, enter in detail, as far as practicable, the proceedings at each meeting, conduct the correspondence, preserve all letters received, and convene all meetings by circular if requisite. He shall also prepare and present to the Council a Report of the year's work, and after confirmation by the Council, shall read the same to the members at the annual meeting.

13. ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the last week of January.

14. ORDINARY MEETINGS.—Ordinary meetings shall be held in Manchester at 6-15 p.m., on the *first Friday* of each month, from *October* to *April*, for the reading of papers, the exhibition of objects of antiquity, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.

15. GENERAL MEETINGS.—The Council may, from time to time, convene general meetings at different places rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic associations. The work of these meetings shall include papers, addresses, exhibitions, excavations, and any other practicable means shall be adopted for the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the locality visited.

16. EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION.—The Council may, from time to time, make grants of money towards the cost of excavating and exploring, and for the general objects of the Society.

17. PUBLICATIONS.—Original papers and ancient documents communicated to the Society may be published in such manner as the Council shall from time to time determine. Back numbers of the *Transactions* and other publications of the Society remaining in stock may be purchased by any member of the Society at such prices as the Council shall determine.

18. PROPERTY.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the names of three Trustees to be chosen by the Council.

19. INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.—In these rules ths masculine shall include the feminine gender.

20. ALTERATION OF RULES.—These Rules shall not be altered except by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at the annual or at a special meeting convened for that purpose. Fourteen days' notice of such intended alteration is to be given to every member of the Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The * denotes a Life Member.
The † denotes an Honorary Member.

Date of Election.	
December 7th, 1888	Abraham, Miss E. C., Grassendale Park, near Liverpool
September 4th, 1883	Adshead, G. H., Fern Villas, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Agnew, Sir William, Summerhill, Pendleton
June 17th, 1884	Ainsworth, Mrs. Frank, Lostock Dene, Lostock, Bolton
October 11th, 1895	Albiston, Miss, Mount Heaton, Heaton Mersey
November 4th, 1892	Allen, Rev. George, M.A., Shaw, Oldham
September 4th, 1883	Andrew, Frank, J.P., Chester Square, Ashton-under-Lyne
June 11th, 1886	Andrew, J. D., Lyme View, Davenport, Stockport
July 25th, 1885	Andrew, James, The Avenue, Patricroft
July 25th, 1885	Andrew, James Lawton, M.D., Heaton Norris
September 4th, 1883	Andrew, Samuel, St. John's Terrace, Hey Lees, Oldham
March 21st, 1883	Anson, Ven. Archdeacon G. H. G., M.A., Birch Rectory, Rusholme
October 8th, 1886	Arning, C. H., West View, Victoria Park
March 21st, 1883	Arnold, W. T., M.A., 75, Nelson Street, Manchester
April 15th, 1885	*Ashworth, Edmund, J.P., Egerton Hall, Bolton-le-Moors
December 4th, 1885	Ashworth, Joseph, Albion Place, Walmersley Road, Bury
April 14th, 1885	Atkinson, Rev. Canon, B.D., Gedney, Holbeach, Lincolnshire
November 5th, 1886	Attkins, Edgar, 69, Burton Road, Withington
October 12th, 1888	Axon, Ernest, Free Reference Library, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Axon, W. E. A., M.R.S.L., 47, Derby Street, Moss Side
March 21st, 1883	*Bailey, Sir W. H., Sale Hall, Cheshire
March 21st, 1883	Baillie, Edmund J., F.L.S., Chester

October 10th, 1890	Ball, William, Blackfriars Street, Manchester
February 7th, 1890	Barber, Robert, Winnats Knoll, Prestwich
January 11th, 1884	Barlow, John Robert, Greenthorne, Edgworth, Bolton
June 13th, 1885	Barlow, Miss Annie E. F., Greenthorne, Bolton
March 21st, 1883	Barraclough, Thomas, C.E., 20, Bucklersbury, London
March 21st, 1883	Bateman, C. T. Tallent-, Cromwell Road, Stretford
April 14th, 1885	Baugh, Joseph, Edendale, Whalley Range
January 7th, 1887	Baugh, Mrs., Edendale, Whalley Range
January 7th, 1887	*Bayley, Rev. C. J., M.A., Oakleigh, Buxton
July 30th, 1885	Bayley, Charles W., 5, Polygon, Eccles
October 11th, 1895	Baynes, Fred., Samlesbury Hall, Preston
June 26th, 1883	Baynton, Alfred, Stamford Villas, Heaton Chapel
December 1st, 1893	Beaumont, Jas. W., Fulshaw, Wilmslow
January 8th, 1892	Beckett, J. M., Newstead, Buxton
October 7th, 1892	Bellamy, C. H., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Brook Road, Heaton Chapel
January 29th, 1885	Berry, Charles F. Walton, 153, Moss Lane East, Moss Side
December 7th, 1883	Berry, James, Mayfield, Grimsargh, Preston
July 31st, 1886	Booth, James, The Avenue, Patricroft
March 7th, 1890	Bowden, Daniel, The Grove, Oldfield Road, Altrincham
September 4th, 1883	Bowden, William, Gorsefield, Patricroft
June 26th, 1883	Bradsell, Rev. B. J. T., 21, South Street, Rochdale
November 5th, 1886	Brimelow, William, 153, Park Road, Bolton
May 7th, 1885	*Brockholes, W. Fitzherbert, J.P., Claughton Hall, Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang
February 5th, 1897	Brocklebank, F. W., 2, Fold Street, Bolton
November 1st, 1895	Bromwich, F. A., 7, Rectory Road, Crumpsall
October 7th, 1887	Brooke, Alexander, 34, Craven Hill Gardens, Bayswater, London, W.
September 28th, 1883	Brooke, John, A.R.I.B.A., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Brooks, Sir William Cunliffe, Bart., F.S.A., Barlow Hall, Manchester
October 10th, 1890	†Browne, Walter T., Chetham Hospital, Manchester
March 5th, 1886	Buckley, George F., Linfitts House, Delph, Oldham
September 26th, 1889	Burgess, John, Shaftsbury House, Cheadle Hulme
December 2nd, 1887	*Butcher, S. F., Bury
February 7th, 1896	Butterworth, John, F.R.M.S., 120, Rochdale Road, Shaw
November 6th, 1892	Bourke, Walter L., Worsley Old Hall
March 21st, 1883	Carington, H. H. Smith, 1, Stanley Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester

May 2nd, 1885	Carr, William, Moorland House, Leek
October 8th, 1886	*Chesson, Rev. William H., Alnwick, Northumberland
January 23rd, 1893	Chorlton, Jno. Clayton, The Priory, Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Christie, Richard Copley, LL.D., Ribsden, Bagshot, Surrey
March 21st, 1883	Churchill, W. S., 24, Birch Lane, Manchester
June 11th, 1886	Clarke, Dr. W. H., Park Green, Macclesfield
March 2nd, 1894	Claye, Herbert S., 259, Park Lane, Macclesfield
May 8th, 1896	Clayton, Robert H., B.Sc., 61, Higher Ardwick
February 7th, 1896	Collier, Rev. E. C., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Dinting
December 3rd, 1886	*Collier, Edward, 1, Heather Bank, Moss Lane East
January 11th, 1884	Collmann, Charles, Elmhurst, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
January 11th, 1895	Columbia Institute, New York
December 1st, 1893	Cooper, Thomas, Mossley House, Congleton
March 21st, 1883	Copinger, W. A., LL.D., F.S.A., The Priory, Manchester
November 7th, 1884	Cowell, P., Free Library, Liverpool
January 7th, 1887	Cox, George F., Albert Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	†Crawford and Balcarres, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., Haigh Hall, Wigan
March 21st, 1883	Creeke, Major A. B., Westwood, Burnley
March 21st, 1883	Crofton, H. T., Manor House, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury
October 8th, 1886	*Crompton, Alfred, jun., Dunsters, Bury
October 10th, 1890	Cunliffe, William, West Bank, Gilnow Park, Bolton
October 7th, 1887	Curnick, H. D., Glendale, Alderley Edge
March 21st, 1883	Darbishire, R. D., B.A., F.S.A., Victoria Park, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Darbyshire, Alfred, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Brazenose Street, Manchester
September 28th, 1883	*Dauntesey, Robert, Agecroft Hall, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Dawkins, Professor William Boyd, F.R.S., F.S.A., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Dawkins, Mrs., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
April 1st, 1887	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F., Bart., Manchester
September 26th, 1889	Dean, John, 31, Market Place, Middleton
November 2nd, 1883	Dearden, J. Griffith, Walcot Hall, Stamford
September 26th, 1889	Dehn, Rudolph, Olga Villa, Victoria Park
	*Derby, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Knowsley
March 21st, 1883	*Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London

January 15th, 1886 Duncan, James, M.B., 24, Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne

October 8th, 1886 *Eastwood, J. A., 49, Princess Street, Manchester
November 3rd, 1893 Edelston, John A., 31, Bold Street, Warrington
March 21st, 1883 *Egerton, Right Hon. the Earl, F.S.A., Tatton Park, Knutsford
June 11th, 1886 *Ermen, Henry E., Rose Bank, Bolton Road, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883 Esdaile, George, C.E., The Old Rectory, Platt Lane, Rusholme
December 16th, 1889 Estcourt, Charles, F.C.S., 20, Albert Square, Manchester
March 21st, 1883 *Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead

May 4th, 1883 Faithwaite, J. R., Manchester and Salford Bank, Mosley Street
January 29th, 1885 Farrer, William, Marton House, Skipton
December 7th, 1895 Faulkner, Robert, Ellan Brook, Brooklands
October 11th, 1896 *Fernhead, Joseph, 1, Cyprus Street, Bolton
December 5th, 1884 Finney, James, Solicitor, Bolton
March 21st, 1883 Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A., The Heights, Rochdale
July 31st, 1886 Freeman, R. Knill, East View, Haulgh, Bolton
February 6th, 1885 French, Gilbert J., Thornydikes, Bolton
June 13th, 1885 French, Mrs., Thornydikes, Bolton
December 9th, 1886 *Frost, Robert, B.Sc., 53, Victoria Road, Kensington, W.

May 4th, 1883 Gadd, Very Rev. Monsignor, St. Chad's, Manchester
March 6th, 1896 Gandy, Barton, 124, Cecil Street, Moss Side
March 21st, 1883 Gill, Richard, 12, Tib Lane, Cross Street, Manchester
December 2nd, 1887 Gillibrand, W., M.R.C.S., Parkfield House, Chorley Road, Bolton
May 4th, 1883 Goodyear, Charles, 39, Lincroft Street, Moss Side
May 7th, 1885 Gradwell, Very Rev. Monsignor, Claughton-on-Brock, Garstang
January 11th, 1884 Grafton, Miss, Heysham Hall, Lancaster
September 18th, 1885 Greenhough, Richard, Church Street, Leigh
April 2nd, 1886 *Grimshaw, William, Sale
June 11th, 1886 Güterbock, Alfred, Newington, Bowdon

March 21st, 1883 Hadfield, E., Barr Hill, Pendleton
November 7th, 1884 Hall, James, Edale, Broad Road, Sale
March 21st, 1883 Hall, Major G. W., Town Hall, Salford
October 10th, 1890 Hall, Oscar S., The Derbys, Bury

November 6th, 1892 Hamilton, Thomas, The Elms, Altrincham
October 8th, 1886 Hand, Thomas W., Free Library, Oldham
December 5th, 1890 Hanson, George, Free Library, Rochdale
December 21st, 1892 Hardcastle, Thomas, Bradshaw Hall, Bolton
September 2nd, 1889 Harker, Robert B., 57, Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton
November 2nd, 1888 Harper, Jno., 8, Queen's Road, West Didsbury
February 6th, 1885 Harrison, William, 112, Lansdowne Road, West Didsbury
February 7th, 1896 Harte, Fred. J., 21, Cannon Street, Manchester
March 31st, 1885 *Hawkesbury, Right Hon. the Lord, F.S.A., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark
March 21st, 1883 Haworth, S. E., Worsley Road, Swinton
June 13th, 1885 Heape, Charles, Glebe House, Rochdale
December 7th, 1883 Heape, Joseph R., Rochdale
October 10th, 1890 Heape, Robert Taylor, Halfacre, Rochdale
March 21st, 1883 Hearle, Rev. G. W., M.A., Newburgh, Wigan
October 7th, 1892 Henderson, Alfred, Brackley Villas, Moses Gate
October 7th, 1892 Henderson, George, 18, Nelson Square, Bolton
June 11th, 1886 Herford, Rev. P. M., M.A., The Rectory, Trinity Road, Edinburgh
September 4th, 1883 Hewitson, Anthony, Bank Parade, Preston
March 21st, 1883 Heywood, Nathan, 3, Mount Street, Manchester
June 17th, 1884 Hodgson, Edwin, 4, Worsley Grove, Stockport Road, Levenshulme
October 8th, 1886 *Holden, Arthur T., Waterfoot, Heaton, Bolton
January 26th, 1894 Hope, Thomas Hoyle, The Laburnums, Atherton
December 7th, 1888 Hornby, Miss Clara, 21, Osborne Terrace, Hale Road, Bowdon
January 11th, 1884 *Houldsworth, Sir W. H., M.P., Knutsford
March 7th, 1884 Howorth, Daniel F., F.S.A. Scot., Grafton Place, Ashton-under-Lyne
March 21st, 1883 Howorth, Sir Henry H., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., 30, Collingham Place, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.
February 1st, 1895 Hudson, Rev. H. A., M.A., 1, Joynson Street, Cheetham
March 4th, 1887 Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., Town Hall, Lancaster
March 21st, 1883 Hulton, W. W. B., J.P., Hulton Park, Bolton
December 2nd, 1887 Hutton, Rev. F. R. C., Witherslack Vicarage, Grange-over-Sands

June 11th, 1886 Ives, Miss, 77, Adswood Lane, Stockport

November 5th, 1886 Jackson, Miss E. S., Burnside, Calder Vale, Garstang
December 7th, 1894 Jackson, Francis M., Sunnyside, Langham Road, Bowdon
September 26th, 1889 Jackson, Jno. R., 50, Gladstone Road, Urmston

May 4th, 1883	Jackson, S., Burnside, Calder Vale, Garstang
April 11th, 1890	Johnson, David, Albion House, Old Trafford
September 28th, 1883	Johnson, J. H., F.G.S., 73, Albert Road, Southport
May 2nd, 1885	*Johnson, William, 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side
January 21st, 1886	Johnson, Mrs., 91, Hulton Street, Moss Side
March 4th, 1887	Johnstone, Rev. Thomas Boston, M.A., 116, Chorley New Road, Bolton
April 24th, 1896	Joynson, R. H., Chasefield, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Kay, J. Taylor, South View, Platt Lane, Rusholme
May 2nd, 1885	Kay, James, Lark Hill, Timperley
June 11th, 1886	*Kay, Thomas, J.P., Moorfield, Stockport
October 10th, 1890	*Kirkham, William H., Hanmer Lee, Heaton Moor
March 21st, 1883	Kirkman, William Wright, 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester
January 26th, 1894	Knott, J. R., 103, Union Street, Oldham
March 7th, 1890	Lancaster, Alfred, Free Library, St. Helens
March 21st, 1883	Langton, Robert, F.R.H.S., Bexley, Kent
October 12th, 1888	Larmuth, George H., F.S.I., The Grange, Handforth
March 21st, 1883	*Lathom, Right Hon. the Earl of, 41, Portland Place, W.
July 18th, 1885	Lawton, Mrs., Stamford Villa, Altrincham
January 31st, 1890	Laycock, Joseph, Brown Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Leech, Professor D. J., M.D., F.R.C.P., Elm House, Whalley Range
March 21st, 1883	Leech, Mrs., Elm House, Whalley Range
December 7th, 1883	Leech, Miss M. L., Reede House, Flixton
April 26th, 1889	*Lees, John W., Greengate, Chadderton, Oldham
December 4th, 1885	Letherbrow, Thomas, Alderley Edge
March 21st, 1883	Letts, Rev. E. F., M.A., The Rectory, Newton Heath
June 11th, 1886	*Lever, Ellis, Colwyn Bay
November 4th, 1892	Lobenhoffer, Prof. Carl, Sunny Bank, Wilmslow
March 21st, 1883	Lord, H, 42, John Dalton Street, Manchester
September 4th, 1883	*Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., 15, Lombard Street, London
August 15th, 1885	*Makinson, W. G., Montrose Villa, Ashton-on-Ribble
March 21st, 1883	March, H. Colley, M.D., F.S.A., Portesham, Dorchester
May 20th, 1885	March, Mrs., Portesham, Dorchester
March 21st, 1883	Martin, William Young, M.D., J.P., The Limes, Walkden, Bolton
November 5th, 1886	Massey, Arthur W., 27, Ackers Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock

November 1st, 1895	Mayer, Charles, Architect, John Dalton Street, Manchester
September 26th, 1889	Milne, James D., Lomond Ville, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
March 21st, 1883	Milner, George, J.P., Elmscot, Timperley
January 10th, 1890	Moeller, Mrs. Victor, Derby Road, Fallowfield
October 10th, 1890	Molyneux, Colonel, J.P., F.R.H.S., Warren Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.
March 21st, 1883	Moorhouse, Frederick, 51, Central Road, Withington
May 8th, 1896	Mosley, William, Cheadle
January 8th, 1892	Moss, Fletcher, Old Parsonage, Didsbury
April 24th, 1896	Mullen, Ben H., M.A., Peel Park, Salford
April 24th, 1896	Musgrave, Jas., jun., Knowsley Grange, Heaton, Bolton
November 1st, 1895	Naylor, James, 15, Queen's Road, West Didsbury
January 27th, 1893	Neal, Thos. Dale, Wilmslow
October 7th, 1887	*Neville, Charles, Bramhall Hall, Stockport
November 4th, 1892	Newman, Thos., Atkinson Free Library, Southport
March 21st, 1883	Newton, Miss, Holly House, Flixton
June 26th, 1883	Newton, C. E., Timperley Lane, Altrincham
September 26th, 1889	Newton, The Right Hon. Lord, Lyme Park, Disley
September 4th, 1883	Nicholson, Albert, The Old Manor House, Sale
March 21st, 1883	Nicholson, J. Holme, M.A., Whitefield, Wilmslow
January 26th, 1894	Norbury, Jonathan, Ramsey, Isle of Man
March 6th, 1896	Ogden, Councillor J. N., Piccadilly, Manchester
October 11th, 1895	Ormerod, Ben., Sandywood, Pendlebury
January 31st, 1890	Ormerod, J. P., Castleton, near Manchester
October 10th, 1890	Ormerod, Thomas P., Castleton, Manchester
April 2nd, 1886	*Owen, Major-General C. H., R.A., Alton Lodge, Hartley Wintney, Winchfield, Hants.
April 16th, 1886	†Owen, John
March 21st, 1883	Oxley, H. M., Deansgate, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Oxley, Thomas, Helme House, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
April 26th, 1889	Oxley, Mrs., Helme House, Ellesmere Park, Eccles
January 11th, 1895	Parker, John, Springfield Lane Oil Works, Salford
January 26th, 1894	Parker, Thomas, 49, Trevelyan Buildings, Corporation Street, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Pearson, George, Southside, Wilmslow
October 8th, 1886	Pearson, Henry, Union Bank, Salford
September 26th, 1889	Pearson, Joseph, Marlborough Terrace, Windsor Bridge, Salford
January 27th, 1893	Pearson, Mrs., Marlborough Terrace, Windsor Bridge, Salford
May 4th, 1883	Peel Robert, Fulshaw Avenue, Wilmslow

October 8th, 1886	Pike, C. F., Bella Vista, Lostock Road, Urmston
July 25th, 1885	Posnett, W. A., Park View, Chorley, Lancashire
April 7th, 1893	Postlethwaite, G., B.A., Grammar School, Manchester
March 5th, 1886	Potter, Robert Cecil, Heald Grove, Rusholme
October 7th, 1887	Pullinger, William, Ash Lea, Sandy Lane, Romiley
April 2nd, 1886	Radford, W. Harold, The Haven, Whalley Range
December 7th, 1888	Redford, Walter J., Deane Holme, Deane, Bolton
April 14th, 1885	Redhead, R. Milne, F.L.S., Holden Clough, Bolton-by-Bowland, Clitheroe
October 17th, 1884	Reid, David, Bower Bank, Bowdon
March 21st, 1883	Renaud, Frank, M.D., F.S.A., Hillside, Alderley Edge
May 4th, 1883	Reynolds, Rev. G. W., M.A., Elwick Hall, Castle Eden, Durham
September 29th, 1884	Rimmer, John H., M.A., LL.M., Madeley, Newcastle, Staff.
November 13th, 1890	Rivers, General Pitt, F.R.S., F.S.A., Rushmore, Salisbury
December 22nd, 1884	Robinow, Max, Hawthornden House, Palatine Road, Didsbury
May 2nd, 1885	*Robinson, J. B., F.R.M.S., Devonshire House, Mossley
September 4th, 1883	Robinson, John, Victoria House, Albert Street, Eccles
December 21st, 1892	Robinson, Captain Marshall, The Park, Sharples
November 3rd, 1893	Robinson, W. H., 75, Bridge Street, Manchester
February 4th, 1887	Roeder, Charles, Emsee Cottage, Amhurst Street, Derby Road, Fallowfield
July 26th, 1884	*Roper, W. O., F.S.A., Yealand Conyers, Carnforth
May 4th, 1883	Rowbotham, G. H., Manchester and Salford Bank Limited
April 22nd, 1884	Rudd, John, 172, Palatine Road, Didsbury
March 21st, 1883	Russell, Rev. E. J., M.A., Todmorden
March 21st, 1883	*Rylands, Thomas G., F.S.A., Highfield, Thelwall, Warrington
May 4th, 1883	Sandbach, J. E., Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
April 14th, 1885	*Schwabe, Charles, The Orchards, Ashton-upon-Mersey
October 9th, 1885	Scott, E. D., Greenbank, Ashton-upon-Mersey
June 26th, 1883	Scott, Fred, 33, Brazenose Street, Manchester
November 3rd, 1893	Sever, W. M., Fern Bank, Conway
January 20th, 1893	Seville, Richard Taylor, Carrhill Road, Mossley
March 21st, 1883	Shaw, Giles, 72, Manchester Street, Oldham
November 7th, 1884	Shaw, James, 95, Brookshaw Terrace, Walmersley Road, Bury

November 18th, 1884	Sheriff, Herbert, Dean's Villa, Swinton
May 8th, 1896	Simpson, Jonathan, 14, Acresfield, Bolton
March 21st, 1883	Smith, C. C., Marsden House, Muswell Hill, N.
March 7th, 1884	Smith, David, J.P., Highfield, Schools Hill, Cheadle
October 8th, 1886	Smith, Thomas E., Central Chambers, Fold Street, Bolton
October 7th, 1887	Smith, William, M.D., Eccles
June 11th, 1886	Smith, William Ford, Woodstock, West Didsbury
January 11th, 1889	Smith, Wm. Jas., 71, Lord Street, Leigh
April 5th, 1889	Smithies, Harry, 21, Rectory Road, Crumpsall
October 7th, 1887	Southam, George Armitage, Springwood, Swinton, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	Standring, Alfred, LL.M., M.A., Dunwood Hall, near Endon, Stoke-on-Trent
March 21st, 1883	Stanning, Rev. J. H., M.A., Leigh Vicarage, Lancashire
October 12th, 1894	Stead, Alice M., 3, Belgrave Place, Birkdale Road, Southport
October 11th, 1895	Stead, Edward F., 10, Adelaide Terrace, Waterloo, Liverpool
July 26th, 1884	*Storey, Herbert L., Lancaster
October 10th, 1890	Sutcliffe, John, 28, Duke Street, Southport
March 6th, 1896	Sutcliffe, William Henry, Shore Cottage, Littleborough
March 21st, 1883	†Sutton, Charles W., F.L.A., 7, Willow Bank, Moss Lane East, Manchester
April 2nd, 1886	*Tatham, Leonard, M.A., 1, St. James's Square, Manchester
October 12th, 1888	Tatton, Thomas E., Wythenshawe Hall
November 7th, 1884	Taylor, Alexander, St. Mary's Place, Bury
January 29th, 1892	Taylor, George, Buena Vista, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Taylor, Henry, Braeside, Tunbridge Wells
October 11th, 1896	Taylor, Isaac, Stanford, Rusholme
November 1st, 1895	Taylor, J. C., Brownville Road, Heaton Chapel
March 21st, 1883	Taylor, Joshua, 277, Moorside, Droylsden
February 7th, 1890	Taylor, William, 76, Chorley Old Road, Bolton
October 12th, 1888	Thomasson, J. C., 9a, St. Peter's Square
June 30th, 1885	*Trappes, Charles J. B., J.P., Stanley House, Clitheroe
October 8th, 1886	*Tristram, Wm. H., Darcy Lever Hall, Bolton
February 5th, 1886	Turner, William, Purby Chase, Atherstone
July 31st, 1886	Underdown, H. W., 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
December 7th, 1883	Waddington, William Angelo, Richmond Lodge, Bowdon

July 31st, 1886	Wales, George Carew, Conservative Club, Manchester
March 2nd, 1894	Warburton, Samuel Langley, Broughton Park, Manchester
November 6th, 1885	Warburton, W. Daulby, M.A., 83, Bignor Street, Cheetham
May 4th, 1883	Ward, Professor A. W., M.A., LL.D., Oak Drive, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Ward, James, B.A., Public Library, Leigh
June 11th, 1886	*Waters, Edwin H., Hawthorn Lea, Langham Road, Bowdon
July 31st, 1886	Watson, W. Alfred, 11, Mayfield Grove, Embden Street, Hulme
October 12th, 1888	*Watt, Miss, Speke Hall, near Liverpool
April 6th, 1894	Watts, James, Abney Hall, Cheadle
	*Wearing, James W., M.A., J.P., Fleet Square, Lancaster
May 4th, 1883	Webb, Richard, 438, Moss Lane East, Manchester
March 2nd, 1895	Webber, Harry, 34, Brundrett Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
September 26th, 1889	Wharton, Robert, Bolton Road, Pendleton
March 21st, 1883	Wieler, Miss R. C., Woodhurst, Fallowfield
December 21st, 1892	Wilkinson, J. P., C.E., Assheton Road, Newton Heath
March 21st, 1883	Wilkinson, Thomas Read, Knutsford
July 31st, 1886	Wimpory, Alfred, Arts Club, Manchester
March 21st, 1883	*Wood, R. H., F.S.A., Belmont, Sidmouth, South Devon
December 2nd, 1892	Woodburne, George B. L., M.A., The Cottage, Barton-on-Irwell
April 11th, 1890	Woodhouse, Samuel T., Abbotsley, Knutsford
April 11th, 1890	Worthington, Edward N., Granville Road, Fallowfield
March 21st, 1883	Worthington, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., Broomfield, Alderley Edge
May 4th, 1883	Wright, T. Frank, 37, Whitelow Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
March 21st, 1883	†Yates, George C., F.S.A., Swinton, Manchester

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ERRATUM.

Page 54, last line, *for* Stringer *read* Slinger.

REPORT

ON THE

TRANSCRIPTION

AND

PUBLICATION

OF

PARISH REGISTERS, &c.

REPRINT,
1896.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1892

Report on the Transcription and Publication of Parish Registers, etc.

The Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries desires to call the attention of the public and especially of those interested in antiquarian research, to the extreme importance of duly preserving and rendering accessible the Registers and other Parish Records of the United Kingdom.

These contain matter of the greatest value not only to the genealogist, but also to the student of local history, and through these to the general historian; it is to be regretted that sufficient care has not been taken in the past of these documents, which have too often been thoughtlessly destroyed.

Many Registers have already been copied and published, and every year adds to the list, and the Congress is in hope that these suggestions may lead to a still greater number being undertaken.

As the older writings are in a different character from that used at the present time, they are not easily deciphered, and require careful examination, even from experts. It is extremely desirable therefore that they should be transcribed, not only to guard against possible loss or injury, but in order to render them more easily and generally accessible to the student.

The Committee appointed by the Congress of 1889 for the purpose of considering the best means of assisting the transcription and publication of Parish Registers and Records was constituted as follows:

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, LL.D., V.P.S.A., *Chairman.*

The Rev. Canon BENHAM, B.D., F.S.A.
R. S. FABER, M.A. (*Hon. Sec. Huguenot Society.*)
W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.
J. J. HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A. (*Maltravers Herald.*)
G. W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A. (*Rouge Croix.*)
G. H. OVEREND, F.S.A. (*Public Record Office.*)
Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., F.S.A. (*St. Paul's Cathedral.*)
MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec. Surrey Archæo. Soc.*)

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A. (*Hon. Sec.*)

The Congress trust that the following paper of Suggestions drawn up by the Committee may prove useful to those anxious to assist in the preservation, transcription and, where possible, publication of the documents referred to.

Suggestions as to Transcription.

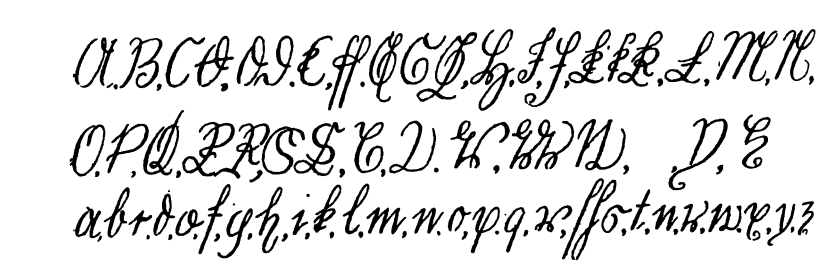
LIMITS OF DATE.

It is evident that there is most reason for transcribing the oldest Registers, but those of later date are also of great value, and it is suggested that 1812, the date of the Act of 52 Geo. III, cap. 146, is a suitable point to which copies may be taken.

CHARACTER OF WRITING.

In transcribing, great care must be used to avoid mistakes from the confusion of certain letters with modern letters of similar form.

An alphabet is adjoined giving some of the ordinary characters, but Registers vary, and the manner in which the capital letters are formed is of infinite variety. It may be noted that capital F resembles two small ff's, but there is no reason whatever for printing it in the latter way; G is a difficult letter running into C and T; K and R are formed exactly alike, except that the direction of the top loop is always reversed; W is formed as two U's or two V's.



Great help in deciphering names may be gained from a study of existing local names. It must, however, be borne in mind that the same name may be continually spelt in different ways, and may undergo considerable changes in the course of time or from the hands of different scribes.

In copying dates, it must be remembered that down to 1752, the year began on the 25th of March and not on the 1st of January.

METHOD OF TRANSCRIPTION.

There can be no doubt that a *verbatim et literatim* transcription is of far more value than any other form; it is otherwise impossible to be sure that some point of interest and importance has not been overlooked; the extra trouble of making a complete transcript is small, and the result much more satisfactory. In any case the names should be given *literatim* and all remarks carefully copied, with some indication, where possible, as to the date of the remark. Other records,

such as Churchwardens' Accounts, should certainly not be transcribed and printed otherwise than in full. It is far better in both cases to do a portion thoroughly than the whole imperfectly.

REVISION AND COLLATION OF COPIES.

The decipherment of old Registers is, as already pointed out, a work of considerable difficulty, and it is therefore strongly recommended that in cases where the transcribers have no great previous experience, they should obtain the help of some competent reader to collate the transcript with the original.

It should be remembered that in many cases transcripts are preserved in the Bishops' Registries, and a reference to these will often fill up a void, clear up a difficulty, or supply an omission. It occasionally happens that the original Registers are preserved as well as later Transcripts; in such cases, the two should be collated and all variations noted.

PUBLICATION.

With regard to the publication of Registers, the Committee have carefully considered the question of printing in abbreviated or index form and have come to the conclusion to strongly recommend that the publication should be in full, not only for the reasons given for transcription, but because the extra trouble and expense is so small and the value so very much greater.

There seems, however, no objection, in either case, to the use of contractions of formal words of constant recurrence. A list of some of these is adjoined:

Bap.: baptized.	Bac.: bachelor.
Mar.: married.	Spin.: spinster.
Bur.: buried.	Wid.: widow or widower.

Dau.: daughter.

With regard to entries of marriage after Lord Hardwicke's Act of 1752, it is suggested that the form of entry may be simplified by the omission of formal phrases, but care should be taken not to omit any record of fact, however apparently unimportant, such for instance as the names of witnesses, ministers, occupation, etc.

It is essential in all cases that an index should be given, and that the christian names should be given with the surnames.

It is believed that many Registers remain unprinted owing to an exaggerated idea of the cost of printing and binding. Reasonable estimates for these might, probably, often be obtained from local presses which would be interested in the publication.

No absolute rule as to size and type can be laid down, but on this and other questions the Standing Committee will always be glad to give advice. It is probable that demy octavo or foolscap quarto will be found the most convenient sizes.

A Standing Committee has been appointed by the Congress for the purpose of giving advice and distributing to the various Societies in Union such information and lists as may be of common value to all.

Societies in Union are strongly urged to form their own Committees to take steps to secure the printing of the many Transcripts that already exist unpublished, and to promote further Transcription.

By permission of G. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D. (Rouge Croix, College of Arms), the accompanying list of Printed Registers has been prepared from the Calendar privately printed by him in 1891. A revised and augmented edition of this Calendar is in progress, and will contain full references to all known printed Registers, Transcripts, and Collections, whether complete or consisting of extracts.

The Committee also issue a list of MS. Transcripts, and propose to prepare and issue further lists from time to time. They therefore ask that information may be sent to them, or to the Secretaries of County Societies, of any Transcripts in private hands. The inclusive dates of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials should be given, and any complete Transcript will be calendared, although extending over a short period only, but extracts will not be admissible.

The Committee suggest that lists of existing Transcripts, with full particulars of the location of the Transcript, should be kept by the County Societies, and where possible, in order to avoid risk of loss, it is very desirable that such Transcripts should be deposited, either temporarily or permanently, in the Libraries of the Societies.

It is believed that the publication of a series of Registers, supplemental and extra to their Transactions, would add to the attractiveness and usefulness of the Societies without being a serious burden to their funds. By combination and organization a considerable body of outside subscribers may probably be secured for such a series, and the cost of distribution of circulars, etc., may be materially reduced by such a plan as the issue, by the Central Committee, of an annual circular containing lists of Registers in course of publication. Such a circular might be distributed by the local Societies and published in their Transactions and elsewhere.

The Standing Committee will be very glad to receive suggestions from Local Committees and others.

In this reprint only a few corrections of errors have been made, the rest remains as in the edition of 1892.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

List No. 1.—Parish Registers printed as separate works.
„ No. 2.—Parish Registers printed in other works.
„ No. 3.—Original Registers and Bishops' Transcripts in the British Museum Library.
„ No. 4.—Registers of other Churches in all classes.
„ No. 5.—Parish Registers transcribed in MS.

No. 1—A List of Parish Registers that have been printed as separate works.

Extracted by permission from "Parish Registers," privately printed by Geo. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D., 1891, and continued to date.

NOTE.—Those printed at Middle Hill for Sir Thomas Phillips are very rare, and many others, such as those by Mr. Crisp, were privately printed and are scarce.

BEDS. HAYNES, 1596–1812, Wm. Brigg, B.A., pr.

BERKS. READING, St. Mary, 1538–1812, Rev. G. P. Crawfurd, 2 vols.
WELFORD, Bap. 1562, Mar. 1603, Bur. 1559–1812, Mrs. Batson Olney, 1892, 4to

BUCKS. GREAT HAMPDEN, 1557–1812, E. A. Ebblewhite 1888, fol.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. ABINGTON PIGOTTS, 1653–1812, Rev. W. G. F. Pigott Norwich, 1890, 4to

CHESHIRE. EASTHAM, 1598–1700, F. Sanders Lond. 1891, 8vo
LEYLAND, 1653–1710, B.T. 1622–1641, W. S. White, 1892
PRESTBURY, 1560–1636, J. Croston. 1881, 8vo

CORNWALL. MADRON, Bap 1592–1726, Mar. 1577–1678, Bur. 1577–1681, G. B. Millett Penzance, 1877, 4to
ST. COLUMB Major, 1539–1780, A. J. Jewers 1881, 8vo

DENBIGHSHIRE. KEGIDOG alias ST. GEORGE, 1694–1749, F. A. Crisp 1890, fol.

DERBYSHIRE. WEST HALLAM, Rev. C. W. Kerry 1887, 8vo

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Luffenham (North), Bap. 1572–1748, Mar. and Bur. 1565–1749, Rev. P. G. Dennis.
Lyndon, Bap. and Bur. 1580–1813, Mar. 1580–1837, Rev. T. K. B. Nevinson.
Thistleton, Rev. M. A. Thomson.

SHROPSHIRE. Quatford, 1636–1811, Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 28740.

SOMERSET. Banwell, 1568–1797, Chester MSS.

STAFFORDSHIRE. Ingestre, 1691–1733 (per C. J. Bradshaw).

SURREY. Banstead, Bap. and Mar. 1547–1750, Bur. 1547–1789, F. A. H. Lambert, F.S.A.
Beddington, Mar. 1538–1754, R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.
Coulsdon, Mar. 1655–1753, R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.
Farleigh, Bap. and Bur. 1678–1812, Mar. 1679–1810, R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A.
Godalming, Bap. 1582–1625, Mar. and Bur. 1583–1625, Ralph Nevill, F.S.A.
Horley, Bap. 1630–1700, Mar. 1630–1753, Bur. 1599–1700, A. R. Bax.
Mitcham, 1563–1678, Chester MSS.
Richmond, 1583–1812, J. Challenor Smith.
Woldingham, Bap. 1766–1812, Mar. 1769–1810, Bur. 1765–1811, R. G. Rice.

SUSSEX. Ardingly, 1558–1724 (by Rev. J. H. L. Booker), The Rector, Indexed and annotated.
Balcombe, Bap. 1554, Mar. 1539, Bur. 1540–1746 (by Rev. J. H. L. Booker), The Rector.
Crawley, Mar. 1688–1750, R. Garraway Rice.
Ditchling, Bap. 1557 and Mar. and Bur. 1556–1750, Capt. Attree, R.E. (indexed).
East Grinstead, Bap. 1558–1760, Mar. 1559–1760, Bur. 1574–1760, R. Payne Crawfurd.

SUSSEX. (*continued*)
EDBURTON, 1558–1673, Sussex Arch. Soc. (*see* No. 1 List).
HORSHAM, Bap. and Bur. 1540–1761, Mar. 1541–1753, R. Garraway Rice.
ITCHINGFIELD, Mar. 1700–1812, R. Garraway Rice.
NUTHURST, Mar. 1653–1754, R. Garraway Rice.
NUTHURST, Bap. and Bur. 1636, B. M. Ayscough, MS. 1677
WIVELSFIELD, Bap. and Bur. 1559–1780, Mar. 1559–1753, Capt. Attree, R.E.

WARWICKSHIRE.
FILLONGLEY, 1538–1653, Rev. A. B. Stevenson.
LILLINGTON, Bap. 1540–1573, Mar. 1541–1573, Bur. 1539–1575, Rev. J. Edleston.

WILTS.
CHERHILL, 1690–1891, Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, The Rector.
EAST KNOYLE, 1538–1892, Rev. R. N. Milford (indexed).
SEAGRY, Bap. and Bur. 1610–1811, Mar. 1611–1753 (old Trans.), D. Hipwell.

WORCESTERSHIRE.
CLENT, 1562–1812, J. Amphlett.
HAGLEY, 1538-1889, Parish and W. Wickham King (indexed).
HAGLEY, 1538–1831 (Copy of J. Noakes), J. Amphlett.
OLD SWINFORD, 1602–1756, W. W. King.
PEDMORE, 1539–1886, Parish and W. W. King.

YORKSHIRE.
BATLEY, Bap. and Bur. 1559–1812, Mar. 1559–1803, Mich. Sheard.
EGTON, Mar. 1622–1761, Bap. and Bur. 1622–1779.
FARNHAM, 1570—Bap. and Mar. 1721, Bur. 1720, Dr. F. Collins.
HEMSWORTH, 1553–1688, Rev. J. H. Bloom, M.A.
KIRBY FLEETHAM, 1591-1718, Chester MSS.
KIRKDALE, 1580–1762, Chester MSS.
KNARESBOROUGH, 1561—Bap. 1767, Mar. 1751, Bur. 1764, Dr. F. Collins.
MIRFIELD, 1559–1606, Par. Church.
SHEFFIELD, Bap. 1559–1603, Rev. C. V. Collier.
SHEFFIELD, Bap. by Rev. Jollie, 1681–1704, Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 24486.
WINTRINGHAM, 1558–1700, Chester MSS.
WRAGLEY, 1538– Rev. E. Sankey.
YORK, St. Martin-cum-Gregory, 1540–1780, Indexed to 1740, Rev. E. Bulmer.

Harrison & Sons, Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty, St. Martin's Lane.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE

FOR PROMOTING THE

TRANSCRIPTION AND PUBLICATION

OF

PARISH REGISTERS,

WITH CALENDAR OF REGISTERS

Printed and transcribed since the first Report of 1892.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

1896

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Report of the Parish Register Committee, 1896.

The Committee in issuing the present supplement to their Report and Lists of 1892 have great pleasure in calling attention to the large increase in the number of Transcripts made; many of these, there is reason to believe, owe their existence to the help and stimulus given by the former report.

It is to be noted that a large number of the Transcripts have been made for the use of the various Parishes, and will therefore be accessible to the public.

It appears to the Committee that the evidence supplied by this supplemental List shows that the supposed impossibility of ever transcribing the whole of the Parish Registers of the Kingdom is imaginary, and that by enlisting and encouraging local effort, the very desirable object may be obtained at no great distance of time.

The list of Transcribers' names shows how much may be done by individual workers, and much more might easily be done by some organised effort by Diocesan authorities.

The Committee hail with satisfaction the successful formation of a Society for printing Parish Registers, under the patronage of the Archbishops and many of the Bishops. The Hon. Sec. is E. A. Fry, Esq., of 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham, who will be happy to give any information on the subject. The Society has already issued five Registers in return for the annual guinea subscription, and in the event of an increase in the number of subscribers will be able to print more Registers annually. In cases where some local help can be guaranteed, special arrangements can be made for printing Registers.

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore (124, Chancery Lane) is also printing a series of complete Marriage Registers of Counties. Those of Gloucestershire are now being printed, and others for Hants, Kent, Northants, Notts, and Somerset are in active preparation. It is intended to arrange for other Counties.

Mr. Wm. Brigg, B.A. (Harpenden, Herts.), is printing in the "Herts. Genealogist" a useful series of Bishops' Transcripts for the periods for which the Parish Registers are lost.

It is gratifying to find that, at the instance of the Diocesan Conferences of St. Alban's and Worcester, Committees have been formed to obtain from all Incumbents in the Dioceses returns of the Registers existing in their Parishes, their exact dates and condition.

An effort will then be made to get the books put into proper repair.

The Rev. O. W. Tancock, of Little Waltham Rectory, Chelmsford, is Hon. Sec. of the St. Alban's Committee, and E. A. Fry, Esq., of the Worcester, and either of these gentlemen will be glad to answer enquiries as to their method of work, so that a uniform plan may be adopted in other Dioceses.

The St. Alban's "Diocesan Quarterly" for the past quarter (No. 15, price 3*d.* post free, W. Root, Halstead, Essex) contains an account of what has been done in the St. Alban's Diocese.*

It is to be hoped that an effort will afterwards be made to get all the Registers transcribed and indexed, and copies kept in the Parish for reference. A small fee should be agreed upon as to be charged for consultation of the Transcript for purposes of Genealogical research, the charge for certified extracts from the original Registers remaining, of course, as at present.

The Committee are again indebted to Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. (Rouge Croix) for his revision of the list of Printed Registers. The somewhat arduous labour of compiling and editing the Calendar has been undertaken by Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. the Hon. Sec. of the Committee, and E. A. Fry, the Hon. Sec. of the Parish Register Society.

All who may publish to transcribe Registers in future are invited to send particulars to either of the above named gentlemen, who have undertaken to compile the next List.

RALPH NEVILL, *Hon. Sec.*
13, *Addison Cresent,*
Kensington.

The particulars obtained of the Registers of Herts. will be printed in Middlesex and Herts. Notes and Queries, commencing January, 1897 (*Messrs. Hardy & Page,* 44, *Chancery Lane, W.C.*).

* *The Worcester Diocesan Mag. for December,* 1896 (*Midland Education Co., Corporation Street, Birmingham, price* 2½*d. post free*), *contains a similar Report for the Worcester Diocese.*

The First Report of the Committee, issued in 1892, contains advice as to the transcription and publication of Registers, and a specimen alphabet of the characters chiefly used.

There are also Calendars of all Registers known to have been transcribed or printed up to the date of issue. The Calendars here given are supplementary to those in the First Report.

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List No. 1.—Parish Registers printed as separate works.
„ No. 2.—Parish Registers printed in other works.
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„ No. 4.—Registers of other Churches in all classes.
„ No. 5.—Sundry Records of allied character.

No. 1.—List of Parish Registers that have been printed as separate works.

BERKS. READING, St. Giles, 1518–1546, Walter L. Nash.

CHESHIRE. BIDSTONE, 1581–1700, W. F. Irvine.
STOCKPORT, St. Mary, 1584–1620, E. W. Bulkely 1889

CORNWALL. REDRUTH, 1560–1716, J. C. Peter, Redruth 1894, 4to

CUMBERLAND. DALSTON, vol. i. 1570–1678, vol. ii. 1679–1812, Rev. J. Wilson, M.A., 1893 and 1896. Indexed, with corrections from Bishops' transcripts.
KIRK OSWALD, 1577–1609, Canon Thornley 1895, 8vo
PENRITH, 1556–1601, G. Watson 1893, 8vo

DORSETS. BERE HACKETT, 1549–1745, E. A. Fry, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo
CAUNDLE BISHOP, 1570–1814, Rev. Canon C. H. Mayo (Dorset Records) 1895, 8vo
HOLNEST, 1589–1812, E. A. Fry (Dorset Records) 1894, 8vo
LONG BURTON, 1580–1812, E. A. Fry (Dorset Records) 1894, 8vo

DURHAM. DURHAM CATHEDRAL, 1609–1896, Harl. Soc. (in press).

ESSEX. FYFIELD, 1538–1700, F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., pr. 1896, fol.

GLO'STERS. MARSHFIELD, 1558–1793, F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., pr.

KENT. BEAKESBOURNE, 1558–1812, Rev. C. H. Wilkie, pr. dmy. 8vo
ORPINGTON, 1560–1754, H. C. Kirby Lond. 1895, 8vo

LANCS. HAWKSHEAD, 1568–1794, H. Swainson Cooper, F.S.A. dmy. 8vo

LINCOLNS. HORBLING, 1653–1837, H. Peet Liverpool, 1895, 8vo

LONDON. CHARTERHOUSE CHAPEL, Bap. 1696–1836, Mar. 1671–1754 and 1837–1890, Bur. 1695–1854, Francis Collins, M.D., Harl. Soc., vol. xviii.

CHRISTCHURCH, Newgate Street, 1538–1754, W. A. Littledale, M.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xxi.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Mayfair, Bap. 1740– and Mar. 1735–1754 (wrongly entered in last list), George J. Armytage, F.S.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xv.

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, Mar. 1810–1836 (in press), Harl. Soc.

ST. JAMES', Clerkenwell, Bur. 1551–1754, Robt. Hovenden, F.S.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xvii., xix., and xx.

NORFOLK. NORWICH, St. George's Tombland, 1538–1707.

NORTHANTS. MAXEY, 1538–1712, Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A. (Mitchell & Hughes) 1892, 8vo

NOTTS. WELLOW, 1703–1812, Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. Exeter, 1896, 8vo

WORKSOP, 1558–1771, Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. Guildford, 1894, 8vo

RUTLAND. NORTH LUFFENHAM, 1572–1812, Rev. P. J. Dennis, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

SOMERSET. BRUTON, 1826–1890, Rev. T. A. Strong.

SUFFOLK. BARDWELL, 1538–1650, Rev. F. E. Warren, F.S.A. (Mitchell & Hughes).

BRAMFIELD, 1539–1889, Rev. T. S. Hill (Mitchell & Hughes).

SURREY. BANSTEAD, 1547–1789, F. H. Lambert, F.S.A., Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

WARWICKS. FILLONGLEY, 1538–1653, Rev. A. B. Stevenson.

WESTMORELAND. ASBY, 1657–1798, T. R. Rivington 1894, 8vo

RAVENSTONEDALE, 1570–1812, Rev. R. W. Metcalfe 1893, 8vo

WORCESTERS. KNIGHTWICK WITH DODDENHAM, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead-Wilson, F.S.A. 1891, small fol.

WORCESTER, St. Alban's, 1630–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead-Wilson, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

YORKS. BATLEY, 1559–1800, M. Sheard.

BOLTON ABBEY, 1689–1812, Rev. A. P. Howes, M.A. Skipton, 1895, 8vo

BURNSALL, vol. i. 1559–1700, vol. ii. 1701–1739 and 1783–1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1893, 8vo

CONISTONE, 1567–1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1894, 8vo

FELKIRK, 1701–1812, A. N. J. Royds, Rochdale, 1894, 8vo

MONK FRYSTON, 1538–1678, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

YORKS. (*continued*)
RYLSTONE, vol. i. 1559–1723, vol. ii. 1724–1812, Rev. C. H. Lowe, M.A. Leeds, 1895-6, 8vo
SADDLEWORTH, 1613–1751, J. Radcliffe 1887, 8vo
SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, vol. i. 1592–1680, vol. ii. 1680–1745, vol. iii. 1745–1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1894-6, 8vo
YORK, Holy Trinity, 1586–1760, Rev. E. Bulmer (in progress).
YORK, St. Martin-cum-Gregory, 1538–1745, Rev. E. Bulmer (in progress).

No. 2.—List of Parish Registers printed in books and periodicals.

BERKS. DIDCOT, Bap. 1562–1647, Berks Notes and Queries, Oct. 1890, to April 1891.

CAMBRIDGES. CAMBRIDGE, St. Michael, 1538–1837, J. Venn, Camb. Antiqu. Soc., vol. xxv. (complete part) 1891, 8vo

CHESHIRE. STOCKPORT, Cheshire Notes and Queries.

DURHAM. ESH, 1566– Pro. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

*GLO'STERS. FORTHAMPTON, Mar. 1678–1812, Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell, Glouc. Mar. Reg.
FROCESTER, Mar. 1559–1799, Rev. W. Symonds, Glouc. Notes and Queries.
KING STANLEY, Mar. 1573–1812, Rev. T. W. Cattell and Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, G. M. R.
MAISEMORE, Bap. 1600–1663, Mar. 1557–1590, Bur. 1538–1599, G. N. & Q.
NYMPSFIELD, Mar. 1679-1812, Rev. J. Silvester, G. M. R.
OWLPEN, Mar. 1677–1895, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. W. B. Benison, G. M. R.
PEBWORTH, Mar. 1595–1700, Rev. T. P. Wadley, G. N. & Q.
QUEDGELY, Mar. 1559–1836, Rev. E. L. Bryan and Rev. W. Symonds, G. M. R.
RENDCOMBE, Mar. 1566–1812, Rev. G. E. A. Kempson, G. M. R.
SLIMBRIDGE, Mar. 1635–1812, Rev. W. Symonds, G. M. R.
SWINDON, Mar. 1638–1838, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S., G. M. R.
WHADDON, Mar. 1674–1711, G. N. & Q.

* The Glo'ster Marriage Registers are being printed in Glo'ster Notes and Queries, and will be issued in volumes, the first of which is now complete. *See* Preface.

HANTS. ASHE, Rev. J. Thoyts, Par. Hist. of Ashe, Clowes & Sons 1888

HERTS. CHIPPING BARNET, Bishops' Transcripts for sundry years, missing from Par. Reg., 1569–1682, Wm. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist, vol. ii.
NORTHAW, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1564–1748, Herts. Geneal., vols. i. and ii.
ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, 1558–1689, Wm. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Geneal. Supplement.
ST. ALBAN'S, St. Michael's in, Bps. Trans., sundry years 1572–1630, Herts. Geneal., vol. i.
ST. ALBAN'S, St. Stephen's in, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1561–1600, Herts. Geneal., vol. i.
WIGGINTON, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1609–1670, Herts. Geneal., vol. ii.

LINCOLNS. KINGERBY, 1562–1760 (in progress in Northern Genealogist), Bishop's Transcript.

MIDDLESEX. CHISWICK, Mar. 1678–1800 (in "Chiswick"), W. P. W. Phillimore.

NORTHANTS. CLAY COTON, 1541– (in progress, Northern Genealogist).
MAXEY, 1538–1712, Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A., Mis. Gen. et Herald. (*See* also List 1.)

NORTHUMBERLAND. ELSDON, 1672– , Proc. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne (in progress).
WARKWORTH, Bap. and Mar. 1688, Bur. 1674, J. C. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne (in progress).

NOTTS. NEWARK, Mar. 1650–1662, Northern Genealogist.
OLLERTON, 1592–1812, G. W. Marshall, LL.D., The Genealogist.
WELLOW, 1703–1812, G. W. Marshall, LL.D., The Genealogist.

SOMERSET. STREET, 1599– (in progress in The Genealogist).

SUFFOLK. FRESTON, 1538–1894, Rev. C. R. Durrant, "Life in a Suffolk village," 1887–91.

WARWICKS. SOUTHAM, 1539—Bap. 1633, Mar. 1657, Bur. 1647, W. Gardner, Hist. Notices of Southam 1895, 4to

WORCESTERS. INKBERROW, 1675–1778, Rev. T. N. Leeke, Par. Mag.
NORTHFIELD, 1560–1576, W. F. Carter, Par. Mag.
ROUS LENCH, 1538– , Rev. Dr. Chafy Chafy, Par. Mag.

YORKS. LEEDS, St. Peter's, 1572–1612, Rev. E. Cookson, Thoresby Society.
STARTFORTH, 1661–1691 (in progress in Northern Genealogist).
WHITKIRK, 1603–1700, J. W. Morkill, M.A., Records of Whitkirk Leeds, 1892

No. 3.—List of MS. Transcripts.

Those marked " Par." are in the custody of the Clergy for Parish use.

BEDFORDS. BIGGLESWADE, 1562–1598, John Powell.

BERKS. BISHAM, 1560–1845, Edgar Powell.
DIDCOT, Bap. 1562–1678, Mar. 1571–1674, Bur. 1568–1681, G. Tudor Sherwood.
UPTON-NEAR-BLEWBURY, &c., 1588–1741, J. F. Fry.

CAMBRIDGES. BABRAHAM, 1561– , Rev. T. D. Gray (in progress).
CAMBRIDGE, All Saints', 1538–1702, C. L. Acland (in progress).

CHESHIRE. BARROW-BY-TARVIN, Bap. 1572–1623, Mar. 1590–1619, Bur. 1572–1622, mixed 1629–1679, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
CHESTER CATHEDRAL, 1687–1871, T. Hughes, F.S.A.
CHESTER, St. John's, Bap. and Mar. 1599–1626, Bur. 1661–1723, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
„ St. Oswald's, 1580–1650, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
„ St. Peter's, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
NORTHENDEN, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
OVERCHURCH, *i.e.*, UPTON, 1660–1812, W. F. Irvine.
SWETTENHAM, 1570–1820, Cyril Lockett.
WARBURTON, 1611–1752, Rev. G. Egerton-Warburton, M.A.

CUMBERLAND. BRAMPTON, 1663–1702, Rev. H. Whitehead.
NEWTON REIGNY, 1571–1812, Rev. H. Whitehead.
PENRITH, 1602–1812, Geo. Watson.

DENBIGHS. GRESFORD, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.

DERBYS. REPTON, 1580–1670, Rev. F. C. Hipkins.
SOMERSHALL-HERBERT, 1537–1812, Rev. H. C. Fitzherbert (Indexed, &c.).
STAVELEY, Bap. 1558–1665, Mar. 1587–1666, Bur. 1538–1693, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

DEVON. *ALWINGTON, Mar., Bap. and Bur. 1550–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
ANSTEY, EAST, Mar. 1674, Bap. and Bur. 1596–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
„ WEST, 1653–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

* Transcripts of those Parishes thus marked were entered in the first Report as among the Chester MSS. These were copied from the Transcripts here entered.

DEVON. (*continued*)

ATHERINGTON, Mar. 1548, Bap. 1538, Bur. 1570–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

BERRY NARBOR, Bap. 1550, Mar. and Bur. 1540–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

BIDEFORD, 1561–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*BRADFORD, Mar. 1558–1754, Bap. 1558 and Bur. 1559–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

BRAWNTON, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a fragment, Mar. and Bur. 1576–78, Bap. 1575–79, Mar., Bap. Bur. 1637–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

CLYST ST. GEORGE, 1567–1748, Rev. J. L. Gibbs.

DOLTON, Mar. 1610, Bap. and Bur. 1608–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

FREMINGTON, Mar. 1602–1837, Bap. and Bur. 1602–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*HARTLAND, 1558—Mar. 1837, Bap. 1812, Bur. 1866, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

HEANTON PUNCHARDON, Mar. 1559, Bap. 1656, Bur. 1559–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

HIGH BICKINGTON, Mar. 1754–1837, Bap. and Bur. 1707–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*HOLLACOMBE, 1638–1739, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

HUISH, Mar. 1600–1789, Bap. and Bur. 1595–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

HUNTSHAW, Mar. 1755, Bap. and Bur. 1746–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*LITTLEHAM (BIDEFORD), 1538–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

LITTLE TORRINGTON, 1672–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

MARWOOD, 1602—Mar. 1812, Bap. 1784, Bur. 1800, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

MEETH, Mar. 1656, Bap. and Bur. 1653-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

MERTON, Mar. 1688, Bap. and Bur. 1687–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*NEWTON ST. PETROCK, Mar. and Bap. 157 Bur. 1723–1812. Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*PARKHAM, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

PLYMTREE, 1538–1800, Mrs. J. Rose Troup.

PULFORD, WEST, Mar. 1670—Bap. and Bur. 1668–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

ROBOROUGH, 1549–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

ROCKBEARE, 1645—Bap. and Bur. 1676, Mar. 1672, Mrs. J. Rose Troup.

ROSEASH, 1591–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-WOOD, Mar. and Bap. 1555–1743, Bur. 1556–1746, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

*SHEBBEAR, 1576–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

STOKE RIVERS, 1553—Bap. and Mar. 1744, Bur. 1707, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

DEVON. (*continued*)
WEAR GIFFORD, 1583–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
WEST DOWN, –1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
WESTLEIGH, Mar. 1561–1757, Bap. 1560–1776, Bur. 1559–1776, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
WINKLEIGH, Mar. 1569–1791, Bap. 1585, Bur. 1569–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
WOOLFARDISWORTHY, 1723–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
YARNSCOMBE, 1653–1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

DORSET.
CHIDEOCK, 1654–1812, Rev. C. V. Goddard.
LYDLINCH, 1559–1812, Rev. C. H. Mayo.
STURMINSTER MARSHALL, 1562–1694, Rev. J. Cross.
TARRANT HINTON, 1545–1812, Rev. A. S. Newman.
THORNFORD, 1677–1812, E. A. Fry.
WHITECHURCH CANONICORUM, Bap. 1558–1680, index form, Rev. R. G. Bartlett.

DURHAM.
DENTON, 1714–1812 (*continuation*), Rev. J. Edleston.
DIMSDALE, Bap. 1556–1806, Mar. 1564–1754, Bur. 1562–1812, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.
EBCHESTER, Bap. and Bur. 1619–1731, Mar. 1621–1731, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.
WHITBURN, Mar. 1579– , Robt. Blair, F.S.A. (in progress).
WILTON, Bap. 1571– , Robt. Blair, F.S.A. (in progress).
WILTON-LE-WEAR, 1558–1745, Robt. Blair, F.S.A.

ESSEX.
AYTHORPE RODING, 1559–1636, Par.
BOREHAM, 1559–1800, R. H. Browne, Par.
BRAINTREE, 1660–1812, R. H. Browne, Vicar.
BROOMFIELD, 1546–1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
CHELMSFORD, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne.
CHIGNALL, S. James', 1724–1812 (earlier lost), Rev. O. W. Tancock.
CHIGWELL, 1653–1812, R. H. Browne.
EARL'S COLNE, 1560–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
EAST HAM, Bap. and Bur. 1700–1803, Mar. 1695–1804, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
LAMBORNE, 1582–1812, R. H. Browne (*see* also 1st Report).
LEIGHS, GREAT, 1556–1812, The Rector.
„ LITTLE, 1679–1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
MALDON, All Saints', 1558–1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library, Maldon.
„ St. Mary, 1558–1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library.
„ St. Peter's, 1556–1812, R. H. Browne, Plume Library.
MASHBURY, 1539–1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
NAVESTOCK, 1538–1812, Par.
PLESHEY, 1656–1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.
RAINHAM, 1570–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
ROXWELL, 1558–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.

ESSEX. (*continued*)

SPRINGFIELD, 1570–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A.
STAPLEFORD ABBOTS, 1653–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
THAXTED, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne (in progress).
THURROCK, WEST, 1668–1712 (made 1805), Par.
TOTTERNHOE, 1558–1670, Rev. S. A. Woolward (Indexed).
WALTHAM PARVA, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne, Par. and Guildhall Library.
WEST HAM, Mar. 1653–1801, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
WHITE COLNE, 1538–1812, R. H. Browne, Par. and Guildhall Library.
WIDFORD, 1619–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.
WOODHAM WALTER, 1558–1800, R. H. Browne, Par.
WRITTLE, 1634–1812, R. H. Browne, Par.

GLO'STERS.

ASTON-SUB-EDGE, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
„ Mar. only 1539–1719, S. G. Hamilton. To be printed in Gloucester Marriage Registers.
BISHOPS CLEEVE, Mar. 1563–1812, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
CAM, Mar. 1569–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R. (in progress).
CAMPDEN, Mar. 1616-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
CHARLTON KINGS, Mar. 1538–1812, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
CHEDWORTH, Mar. 1653–1817, Rev. S. Hope, for G. M. R.
CHELTENHAM, 1558–1812, Sidney Madge, for G. M. R.
CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A.
COALEY, Mar. 1625–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev W. Symons, for G. M. R.
DORSINGTON, 1593–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
DURSLEY, Mar. 1639–1676, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R.
EBRINGTON, 1567–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
HAWKESBURY, Mar. 1603–1728, W. P. W. Phillimore, and Rev. E. R. Mosley, for G. M. R.
KEMERTON, Mar. 1575–1716, and in progress, Rev. J. J. Mercier, for G. M. R.
LEMINGTON, 1685–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
LEONARD STANLEY, Mar. 1570–1806, T. W. Cattell and R. Denison Jones, for G. M. R.
LIDMINGTON, 1691–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
MARSTON SICCA, Mar. only 1680–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
MATSON, Bap. 1553–1812, Mar. 1563–1879, Bur. 1555–1812, Rev. W. Bazeley.
MICKLETON, 1594–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
„ Mar. 1594–1812, S. G. Hamilton, for G. M. R.
MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, Mar. , Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
NETHER SWELL, Mar. 1686–1812, Rev. D. Royce, for G. M. R.

GLO'STERS. (*continued*)
PAINSWICK, Mar. 1562–1627, 1653–1705, 1710–1812, Cecil T. Davis, for G. M. R.
PEBWORTH, 1597–1784, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
PRESTON-ON-STOUR, 1540–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
QUINTON, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
SAINSBURY, Bap. 1563–1569, Mar. 1585–1590, Bur. 1786–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
STINCHCOMBE, Mar. 1583–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. P. Lynch Blosse, for G. M. R.
STONE, Mar. 1594–1812, Rev. C. Cripps, for G. M. R.
STONEHOUSE, Mar. 1558–1812, R. Denison Jones, for G. M. R.
SWINDON, Bap. 1606—Mar. 1638–1838, Bur. 1638–1700, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
TODENHAM, 1721–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
ULEY, Mar. only 1668–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for G. M. R.
UPPER SLAUGHTER, 1538–1812, J. E. K. Cutts.
WELFORD-ON-AVON, Bap. and Bur. 1561–1768, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
WESTON-ON-AVON, 1685–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
WESTON-SUB-EDGE, 1626–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
WILLERSEY, 1721–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

HANTS.
FACCOMBE, Mar. 1546–1754, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev. F. H. Harding, for Hants. Mar Reg.
HEADLEY, 1537–1895, Rev. W. H. Laverty.
HURSTBOURNE TARRANT, Mar. 1546–1754, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.
KNIGHT'S ENHAM, Mar. 1683–1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.
LINKENHOLT, Mar. 1585–1738, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.
MONKSTON, Mar. 1716–1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.
PENTON MEWSEY, Mar. 1642–1812, Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, for H. M. R.
VERNHAM, Mar. 1607-1754, W. P. W. Phillimore, for H. M. R.

HEREFORDS.
STOKE BLISS, 1571–1717, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.
THORNBURY, 1538–1735, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.

HERTS.
ALDENHAM, 1559–1659, Rev. K. F. Gibbs (in progress).
FLAMSTEAD, 1548—Bap. 1726, Mar. 1736, Bur. 1724, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
HERTFORD, St. Andrew, 1566–1653, Par.
HERTINGFORDBURY, 1679–1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
PELHAM BRENT, 1539–1773, Par.
REDBOURN, 1617–1701, J. E. K. Cutts.

KENT. MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE, Bap. 1538–1697, Mar. 1622–1698, Bur. 1538–1657, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
NEWENDON, 1559–1850, Rev. E. Jermyn (Indexed).
RESTON, Bap. 1541–1684, Mar. 1540–1683, Bur. 1542–1685, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
WICKHAMBREUX, Bap. 1563–1612, Mar. 1558–1652, Bur. 1558–1661, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
WINGHAM, Bap. 1568—Bur. 1569–1778, Mar. 1569–1770, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

LANCS. BURNLEY, 1562–1722, W. Ecroyd.
HAWKSHEAD, 1568–1704, H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A.

LINCOLNS. DODDINGTON, 1690–1812, Rev. R. E. G. Cole.
EPWORTH, Bap. 1538–1602, Mar. 1564—Bur. 1538–1593, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
SCRIVELSBY, 1565–1812, Rev. Canon Lodge, Par.

LONDON. BERMONDSEY, St. Mary Magdalen, 1609–1643, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Bap. 1563–1813, Mar. 1579–1664, Bur. 1566–1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

MIDDLESEX. WILLESDEN, 1568–1865, Fred. A. Wood (Indexed).

NORFOLK. BAWSEY, 1537–1773, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
BLO' NORTON, 1562—Bap. 1713, Mar. 1712, Bur. 1714, Rev. Aug. G. Legge, Par.
GUEST, Bap. 1557–1707, Mar. 1560–1706, Bur. 1558–1723, Rev. Aug. G. Legge, Par.
NEWTON-BY-CASTLE ACRE, 1558–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
WEST ACRE, 1665–1748, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

NORTHANTS. ALDWINKLE, All Saints', 1653–1726, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
ALDWINKLE, St. Peter's, Bap. 1563–1689 and 1701–1711, Mar. 1654–1711, Bur. 1653–1679, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
LILFORD, Bap. 1559–1779, Mar. 1564–1770, Bur. 1568–1778, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
MOULTON, 1565–1895, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.
WADENHOE, 1559–1684, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
WARKTON, 1559–1742, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

NOTTS. COTHAM, 1587–1811, J. E. K. Cutts.
FLAWBOROUGH, Mar. 1681–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for Notts. Mar. Reg..
ORSTON, Mar 1590–1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for N. M. R.
SCARRINGTON, Mar. 1571–1812, Rev. J. Standish, for N. M. R.
SCREVETON, Mar. 1640–1780, Rev. J. Standish, for N. M. R.

NOTTS. (*continued*) THOROTON, Mar. 1583–1606, W. P. W. Phillimore, for N. M. R.

OXFORDS. WIGGINTON, 1558–1813, Rev. A. D. Mozley.

RUTLAND. CALDECOT, 1605–1783, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
LIDDINGTON, Bap. 1562—Mar. 1604, Bur. 1561–1725, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

SHROPSHIRE. ALVELEY, 1561–1721, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
BATTLEFIELD, 1662–1812, Shrewsbury Free Library.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER, 1574–1847, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.
HANWOOD, 1559–1763, Shrewsbury Free Library (Original since burnt).
KINLET, 1657—Bap. 1868, Mar. 1841, Bur. 1860, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.
NEEN SAVAGE, 1575–1700, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.
SHAWBURY, 1561–1595 and 1618–1646 (1595–1618 lost), Rev. F. Vernon, Par.
SHRAWADINE, 1645–1812, Shrewsbury Free Library.
WESTBURY, 1637–1743, — Morris, Shrewsbury Free Library.

SOMERSET. BATH, Abbey Church, 1569—Bap. and Mar. 1754, Bur. 1800, Harl. Soc.
CHRISTOW, 1553–1812, E. F. Wade.
COMPTON BISHOP, 1641–1807, E. F. Wade.
CUCKLINGTON, 1558–1837, Rev. E. H. Bates (Indexed).
GOATHURST, St. David Kemeys Tynte.
ST. MICHAEL CHURCH, 1697–1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett.
STOKE TRISTER, 1751–1837, Rev. E. H. Bates, Par. (Indexed).
THURLOXTON, 1558–1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett (Indexed). Another copy by St. David Kemeys Tynte.
TICKENHAM, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Byrchmore.

STAFFORDS. CHECKLEY, 1625–1825, W. Morton Philips, J.P., D.L.
LEIGH, nr. Stoke-on-Trent, 1541–1700, Archdeacon Lane.

SUFFOLK. BURSTALL, 1540– , Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., and Par. (Indexed).
COMBS, Bap. 1558—Mar. 1568, Bur. 1569–1732, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
EASTON, Mixed 1561–1742, Bap. 1742—Mar. and Bur. 1745–1777, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
ICKWORTH, 1566–1890, Rev. S. H. A. Hervey.
IPSWICH, St. Clement's, Bap. and Bur. 1563–1666, Mar. 1564–1666, Rev. E. Cookson.
,, St. Lawrence, 1539—Bap. 1812, Mar. 1754, Bur. 1811, Rev. E. Cookson.
,, St. Mary-atte-Key, 1559– , Rev. E. Cookson, and Par. (Indexed).
,, St. Mary Elms, Bap. and Bur. 1557–1812, Mar. 1554–1753, Rev. E. Cookson, M.A.

SUFFOLK. (*continued*)
Ipswich, St. Matthew's, 1559—Bap. 1695, Mar. 1702, Bur. 1701, Rev. E. Cookson (Indexed). Index with parish.
„ St. Nicholas, Bap. and Mar. 1539–1728, Bur. 1552–1731, Rev. E. Cookson, Par. (Indexed).
„ St. Peter's, Bap. 1657–1790, Mar. 1662–1786, Bur. 1658–1789 (older books lost), Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., Par. (Indexed).
„ St. Stephen's, Bap. 1585–1690, Mar. 1586–1678, Bur. 1586–1679, Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., Par. (Indexed).
Kirkley, 1700–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Pakefield, 1682–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Rattlesden, 1558–1662, Rev. J. R. Olorenshaw.
Southwold, 1602–1802, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Woolpit, 1558–1895, P. H. Page.

SURREY.
Battersea, St. Mary's, 1559–1700.
Cranleigh, 1566–1790, W. Welch.
Haslemere, Bap. 1594—Mar. and Bur. 1573–1812, J. W. Penfold.
Weybridge, 1625—Bap. 1797, Mar. 1812, Bur. 1820 (names only from 1797), Miss E. Lloyd.
Woodmansterne, 1568–1710 (to 1750 in progress), F. H. Lambert, F.S.A.

SUSSEX.
Grinstead, East, 1558–1760, R. Payne Crawford.
Lavant, East, 1653—Bap. and Bur. 1810, Mar. 1753, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.
„ Mid., 1567–1748, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.
Southwick, 1670–1837, H. Hall.
Stopham, 1543–1694, Mrs. Vernon L. Guise (*to be continued*).
Treyford, 1728–1811, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Westbourne, 1550–1769, E. A. Fry.

WARWICKS.
Alveston, 1539–1769, R. Savage.
Atherstone-on-Stour, 1654–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Barcheston, 1589–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Barford, Mar. 1539–1721, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Bishopton, 1591–1752, R. Savage.
Burmington, 1582–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Charlecot, 1543–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Chesterton, Mar. 1538–1731, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, 1594–1787, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
Cofton Hacket, 1550–1627, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Eatington, 1671–1783, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Halford, 1541–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Honnington, 1571–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Kineton, 1538–1639, R. Savage.

WARWICKS. (*continued*)
Lighthorne, Mar. 1539–1734, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom (in progress).
Loxley, 1540–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Luddington, 1617–1638, R. Savage.
Pillerton Hersey, 1539–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
„ Priors, 1604–1629, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Preston-on-Stour, 1540–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Southam, Bap. 1633—Mar. 1657, Bur. 1647–1812, W. Gardner. (*See* also List 2.)
Stratford-on-Avon, 1558–1733, R. Savage.
Wellesbourne, 1560–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Whatcott, Bap. and Mar. 1572–1617, and Bap. and Bur. 1746–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Whitchurch, 1561–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

WESTMORELAND. Bampton, 1637–1812 (in progress), Miss Noble.

WILTS.
Amesbury, Rev. C. Ruddle.
Baverstocke, Bap. 1557—Mar. and Bur. 1561–1715, Chas. Penruddocke.
Chitterne, All Saints', Bishops' Transcripts to 1672 by Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Par. (originals lost).
Compton Chamberlayne, 1747–1812, Chas. Penruddocke.
Dinton, 1558–1812, Chas. Penruddocke.
Great Bedwyn, Bap. 1553—Mar. 1539, Bur. 1538–1717, Rev. J. Ward, Par.
Maddington, 1611–1812, Canon Bennett and Rev. G. Bartlett, Par.
Milston-cum-Brigmerston, 1540–1700, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index copy and Par.
Orcheston St. Mary, Bishops' Transcripts to 1700, Rev. R. G. Bartlett (original registers lost).
Preshute, 1607–1707, E. Ll. Gwillim.
Rollestone, 1652–1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index copy.
Shrewton, 1548–1812, Canon Bennett.
„ 1548–1700, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index form, Par.

WORCESTERS.
Alderminster, 1628–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Cleeve-Prior, 1557–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Clent, 1562–1812, J. Amphlett (wrongly inserted in first Report under Staffordshire).
Evesham, All Saints', Bap. and Mar. 1539–1784, Bur. 1538–1546 (in progress), Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
„ St. Laurence, Bur. 1556 (in progress), Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Hartlebury, 1540–1579, Rev. R. A. Wilson (*to be continued*).
Honeybourne, 1673–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
Kyre Wyard, 1694–1812, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.

WORCESTERS (*continued*)

LITTLE CUMBERTON, Mar. 1540–1627, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
LITTLETON, NORTH and MIDDLE, 1661–1787, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
„ SOUTH, 1537–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
OFFENHAM, 1538–1706, R. Savage.
SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, 1572–1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, 1538—Bap. and Bur. 1733, Mar. 1754, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom
TREDINGTON, Mar. 1560–1615, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom (in progress).
WORCESTER, St. Helen's, 1538–1812, Rev. J. Bowstead Wilson, F.S.A.
„ St. John-in-Bedwardine, Mrs. W. R. Carr.

YORKS.

ALMONDBURY, 1557–1652, R. C. Oldfield.
BRADFIELD, 1559–1670, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
BURGHWALLIS, 1596–1693 (with gaps), A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
GANTON, Bap. 1556—Bur. 1552–1794, Mar. 1653–1757, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
HARTHILL, 1586–1697, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
HATFIELD, Bap. 1566—Bur. 1565-1679, Mar. 1566–1681, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
HEMSWORTH, 1553–1688, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.
HOOTON ROBERTS, Bap. and Mar. 1702–1803, Bur. 1703–1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
HOVINGHAM, 1642–1742, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
KIRK ELLA, 1588–1812, A. B. Wilson Barkworth.
LINTON-IN-CRAVEN, 1562–1896, Rev. F. A. C. Share, M.A., Par.
OLD MALTON, Bap. and Mar. 1606—Bur. 1609–1765, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
SADDLEWORTH, St. Chad's, 1571–1800, John Radcliffe. (From 1613–1751 are printed.)
SLINGSBY, 1687–1737, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
TANKERSLEY, Bap. 1593–1742, Mar. 1599–1754, Bur. 1598–1755, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
THORNE, 1565–1698, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
WHITKIRK, 1603–1700, J. W. Morkill, M.A., Par. (*See* also List 2.)
WINTRINGHAM, 1558–1700, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

No. 4.—Registers of Other Churches.

Printed Registers.

LONDON. FRENCH CHURCH, Threadneedle Street, 1600–1639, Huguenot Soc. Lymington, 1896, 4to

WESTMORELAND. RAVENSTONEDALE, Presbyterian, 1775–1809, Congregational, 1811–1837, Soc. of Friends, 1655 1834, Rev. R. W. Metcalf 1894, fol.

MS. Transcript.

KENT. ROCHESTER, (Presbyterian) 1706–1806 (some entries from 1700), Humphrey Wood, F.S.A. (original deposited with Registrar-General).

No. 5.—Sundry Records (printed).

CAMBRIDGE. ELY, Mar. Licences, allegations for, 1582–1591, A. Gibbons, F.S.A.

HANTS. Mar. Licences by Bp. of Winchester, allegations for, W. T. C. Moens, F.S.A. Harl. Soc., vols. xxxv. and xxxvi.

HERTS. HUNTINGDON Archdeaconry, Mar. Licences, Abstracts, W. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist.

ST. ALBAN'S Archdeaconry, Mar. Licences, Abstracts, W. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist.

KENT. CANTERBURY, Mar. Licences, 1568–1618 (First Series), J. M. Cowper. 1892 pr.

„ Mar. Licences, 1619–1660 (Second Series), J. M. Cowper.

„ Mar. Licences, Vicar-Gen. of Archp., 1660–1679. Extracts by Col. Chester. Harl. Soc., vol. xxiii. and complement to do., vols. xxxiii. and xxxiv.

„ Mar. Licences, Vicar-Gen., &c., 1679–1687 and 1687–1694, Harl. Soc., vols. xxx. and xxxi.

„ Mar. Licences, Faculty Office of Archbp., 1543–1869, Harl. Soc., vol. xxiv.

LINCOLNS. LINCOLN, Mar. Licences, allegations for, 1560–1670, A. Gibbons, F.S.A. (in progress).

LONDON. London, Mar. Licences, 1520–1610 and 1611–1828, Harl. Soc., vols. xxv. and xxvi.
Westminster, Mar. Licences by Dean and Chapter, 1558–1699, Col. Chester, Harl. Soc., vol. xxiii.

YORKS. York, Mar. Licences by Dean and Chapter, A. Gibbons, F.S.A. (in progress).

SOMERSET. Commonwealth Mar., 1653–1656, Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries II. 73, 104.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Index to Mar., 1731–1868, H. Farrar, Swan Sonnenschein (in press). dmy. 8vo

Harrison & Sons, Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty, St. Martin's Lane.

INDEX

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Antiquaries, London, Proceedings of the Society, 2nd ser., vol. xv, pt. 4.
Antiquaries, Ireland, Proceedings of Royal Society of, 5th ser., vol. v.
Antiquaries, Scotland, Proceedings of the Society, vol. xxix.
Archæologia, vol. liv, pt. 2.
Archæologia Æliana, vol. xvi, pt. 3, vol. xvii.
Archæologia Cambrensis, 5th ser., vol. xii.
Archæological Journal, vol. lii.
Berkshire Architectural and Archæological Society, vol. iii, pt. 4.
Berwickshire Naturalist Field Club, vol. xiv, pts. 1 and 2.
British Archæological Association, Journal, New Series, vol. i.
British Architects, Royal Institute of, Journal, 3rd ser., vol. ii.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Transactions, vol. ix, pt. 1.
Chester and North Wales Architectural, Archæological and Historical Society, Transactions, vol. v, pt. 4.
Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. iii, pts. 1 and 2.
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NOTE.

The value of this Index to archæologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong the plan is to include them in the following year; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this means it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index and that all transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 needs to be published. This Index is already completed in MS. form and it will be printed as soon as arrangements can be made.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to

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Single copies of the yearly Index may be obtained. Many of the societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies to issue with their transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society. For particulars of this and other works now being carried on by the societies in union application should be made to the Honorary Secretary,

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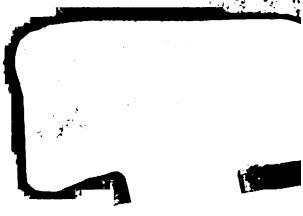
HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

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